

**Will Discuss Ways and Means
With Leaders in Every
Important Capital**

Of considerable importance in his work at League headquarters will be the consideration of the problem of an auxiliary language to be taught

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1926

[illegible]

The proposal is understood to be that Tacna be given to Peru, that a corridor to the sea, extending 10 kilometers north of Arica, be awarded to Bolivia, and that the remainder of the disputed territory, including the Arica-La Paz Railroad, be given to Chile.

[The following article on the situation in Greece was written some 10 days before the incidents leading to the overthrow and arrest of President Pangalos]

Exceptional Régime

Since June 25, 1925, the date of the military coup by General Panagiotis, Greece has been living under an exceptional régime. As a consequence the National Assembly was dissolved, parliamentarism suppressed, public liberties curtailed, the freedom of the press restricted, and Opposition leaders prosecuted, arrested and exiled. The Government of Pangalos' chief aim—the reconciliation of the Greek people—was thus rendered more difficult. The dictator used his two powerful allies, the army and the navy, as a lightning rod against the thunderbolts of his foes, but he was gradually compelled to realize that nothing could be more powerful and lasting than an unbiased service in

which shows the progress of the art internationally. Notable foreign collections of portrait photography are in view, including besides French, British and German works, such distinguished monuments as those by G. F. Stieglitz of Limassol, Cyprus.

Marcus Adams, retired president of the Photographers' Association of Great Britain and Ireland, is the chief speaker. He is exhibiting a collection of children's photographs, a field to which he devotes himself exclusively. His gallery of children, some serious, some gay, all expressive of the deepest sentimentality of childhood, are being studied by amateur photographers, ready to learn from the British visitor.

American portrait photography suffers from too much interest in financial success, Mr. Adams said. On the

the exchange of thoughts across the seas, he predicted.

Color photography is being displayed by a San Francisco concern which is exhibiting the invention of Herr Piloty of Hamburg, Germany. Herr Piloty has been in use for a little over a year in the Old World and has been in successful commercial use for about three months here, it was explained. From its plates colors can be printed on photographic papers without retouching. Many of these photographs are on exhibit here.

Rich fabrics are particularly well adapted to a very fast lens and three plates, one for red, one for blue and one for yellow are used. A single instantaneous exposure takes the picture. Developing and printing are reported to be as simple as in black

Commissioner that the A. A. A., representing 30,000 or more automobile owners in this State, was firmly opposed to any fixed rate. We believe that a fixed rate will strangle competition among the companies, causing the public to lose. When the Commissioner announces a fixed rate we are strongly considering seeking court injunction to hold up the rates from becoming operative."

"We feel that the public should be better represented," said the A. A. A. spokesman, "There are more than 400,000 automobile owners who will have to pay millions in premiums. The Motor Board of Insurance men know insurance facts, but he could also, of allowed others to say something to say. The average automobile owner could ask some



Karnak Temple

is considered one of the world's wonders—imagine columns 11 feet in diameter and 80 feet high! But disquieting cracks have appeared, and the steps to preserve this Egyptian landmark will be outlined in an illustrated article in

Tomorrow's MONITOR

Arts Page

"It has been noticeable," he said, "that influential men in the dominant political parties are conducting a campaign to abolish the state-wide primary. The object is to return to the old nominating system by which candidates were selected in conventions of delegates from local political bosses."

activities to prosecute those either because of selfishness or preference, clog the free passage of regular traffic in parts of the city where traffic should be especially

Finds Great Need for Clearer Business Reports and Less "Enigmatic Accounting"

Since 1914 have gathered and combed information—to paraphrase the statute—concerning the organization, business and management of any large corporation engaged in commerce except banks and common

erty or stock in trade. He cites the leaflet report of one of his clients as setting forth that its investments in stocks of other corporations amount to so-and-such. He also refers to the statement of the President of a large railway equipment company as giving the actual value of a plant as in excess of a total at which the entire property and equipment of the company are carried on the accounts. He adds that no obligation seems to have been recognized to explain the matter further.

Under the heading "Enigmatic Accounting" he mentions cases of "enigmatic accounting" in many instances and inspects the balance sheets and income statements of a number of prominent concerns to support his contention that stockholders are not

governor Filler today renominated Ethel M. Johnson of Boston for office of assistant commissioner of the State Department of Labor Industry. This appointment will be up for confirmation by the

tion concerning the corporations in which they are interested.

Professor Ripley argues that stockholders are entitled to adequate information and that the State and the general public have a right to the same privilege. First of all, he points out, one must remember that incorporation is a privilege.

The people grant to a private body the inalienable enjoyment of immortality, and of limited liability, he says. Under partnerships or other purely private forms of organization, he says, trading is carried on without limitation upon the personal liability of those who engage therein, and certain obvious safeguards for creditors and the public arise from the purely personal attributes of the concern. The grant, by public act, of limitation upon this personal liability for debts or other obligations abrogates many of these formerly existent safeguards, which must of course be offset by new provisions at law.

Too Much Deception
Professor Ripley contends that the Nation has had too many examples of downright deception in regard to the current valuations as carried on balance sheets. As at present conducted, he says, such appraisals, whether in prospectuses or in annual reports, are invariably made up not by experts of independent status, but by those whose prospects and emoluments are directly dependent upon the existing management. It is inevitable under such circumstances, he says, that these valuations should be biased by the wish to please.

Quite irrespective of artificial stimulation or suggestion, says Professor Ripley, the impulse nine times out of ten is toward overstatement. Shareholders, he says, are not only to an independent appraisal by engineers at the time of issuance of a prospectus, but also to a current check by independent engineers from time to time.

Professor Ripley gives credit to the New York Stock Exchange for the efforts it has made to encourage wider publicity of corporate affairs. He cites the United States Steel Corporation and the General Motors Corporation as two outstanding pioneers in the placing of the need of complete public information relating to large corporations.

Financiers Say Ripley Plan Meets Their View

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—The demand of Prof. William Z. Ripley of Harvard University for fuller and more accurate financial statements from corporations for the benefit of the public, made in the September issue of the Atlantic Monthly, was taken up by Wall Street in pursuing a line that leaders in the financial world were already seeking to follow.

A report in one quarter that the advance notice of Professor Ripley's article had caused a break in some of the outstanding money market on the New York Stock Exchange was widely discounted, partly because the article was hardly known outside a few newspaper offices when the break began, and partly because the two stocks that led the break, United States Steel Corporation and General Motors Corporation, were the two that Professor Ripley especially cited as issuing statements of the kind he desired.

Officials of the New York Stock Exchange have been working gradually for a long time to improve the character of corporate statements and to keep the public better informed of the exact condition of the corporations listed.

Position Stated May 25
E. H. H. Simmons, president of the exchange, in a letter sent on May 25 to several hundred corporations listed on the Exchange that were not under agreement to make quarterly statements, expressed the view of the Board of Governors, and he declined to make any comment on Professor Ripley's article. His letter said:

"The New York Stock Exchange, recognizing and sympathizing with a growing public demand for greater knowledge of the financial condition of the corporations listed on its board, has for several years past exerted its influence to secure wherever possible the publication of quarterly earnings statements. The efforts of the exchange in this direction have met with a ready response in many quarters, and a gratifying number of corporations have entered into an agreement with us to publish regular quarterly statements."

"Your corporation is among those which is under no agreement with the stock exchange to publish such statements, and we are taking the liberty of approaching you to seek your co-operation in this matter. We are impressed with the insistency and the character of the public interest in this question and we believe that you would be rendering a real service to the business world at large by placing yourself alongside of the ever increasing number of corporations who have decided to make information in regard to their affairs more frequently available to their shareholders."

Sought Companies' Stand
"We would appreciate very much an expression of your willingness to co-operate."

EVENTS TONIGHT
Two hundredth anniversary pageant, Stoughton, 8.
Dedham and Norwood Rotary Club bunting, Old Colony Inn, dinner, evening.

EVENTS TOMORROW
Twentieth annual costume party, for children, under direction of Mrs. E. R. Grabow of Swampscott.
Marshfield Agricultural Fair, extends through week.
Playground festival, auspices of Newton Playground Commission, Newton Center playground, 2.
Annual flower show, auspices of North Shore Horticultural Society, Manchester, extends through Friday.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN YESTERDAY'S MONITOR

(1) How was fiscal patriotism taught children in France?
(2) What is the latest farm relief plan?
(3) How did a little girl learn honesty in a grocery store?
(4) Why would a general strike in America be improbable?
(5) What are the great thrills of driving to business?
(6) How is history bound up in the word, "electric"?

These Questions Were Answered in Yesterday's MONITOR

do so. If you feel that for any reason you can not accede to this request would you be kind enough to communicate with the committee on stock list in order that we may be in a position to analyze your objections with a view to meeting, any unwarranted criticism.

Mr. Simmons, in an address before the Mississippi Valley group of the Investment Bankers' Association of America at their annual dinner in St. Louis on March 23, traced the history of the efforts the exchange had made in bringing the gradual improvement in public corporate statements.

"The course of this gradual evolution toward wider corporate publicity was slow," he said, "particularly in the beginning, and has by no means reached an end even in our own day."
He claimed credit for the New York Stock Exchange for initiating the movement for wider publicity and paid tribute to the Interstate Commerce Commission, the United States Comptroller of the Currency and public utilities commissions in various states as "important factors in the increased enlightenment of the investing public." He asked their co-operation of the bankers in insisting upon more frequent earnings statements and expressed the hope that the investing public would "come to take a more direct and vigorous interest in just such questions as these."

MAPPING PARTY REVEALS RICHES

(Continued from Page 1)

able to deliver 85,000 horsepower in one huge system into Ketchikan. This news was learned in a two-hour flight of that region with Lieutenant Wyatt, when it was discovered for the first time that the low valley at the head of Carroll inlet and the valley leading south of Orchard Lake were one and the same.

Find Sites for Pulp Mills
Prior to the departure of the survey from Washington, it was stated by A. G. Norcross of the Forest Service that it was hoped that new reservoirs and upland lakes would be located. The Tongass National Forest has a wealth of one timber and a number of splendid sites for pulp mills have been listed.

The great need, however, is extra water reserves, in order to bring down the cost per mill. It was believed that transmission lines connecting many of the power sites could be joined in one comprehensive project, and according to the report by Mr. Flory, it will now be possible to start a pulp and paper mill furnishing employment to thousands of men and a daily production of 500 to 600 tons of newsprint. The board of the United States Fisheries Commission, as well as those of the Forest Service of that district are standing by to assist the aerial expedition in addition to the light-house tenders that tie up at the same dock with the minesweeper U. S. S. Gannett that acts as the command boat for the expedition. An old ammunition barge has been converted into a barracks and photographic laboratory for the rest of the staff.

Lens Developed by Army Man
It is an interesting coincidence that the tri-lens aerial camera used by the expedition was developed by Maj. James W. Bagley, now of the United States Army Engineers, but for years an expert attached to the Geological Survey and familiar with the mountainous terrain of Alaska through a period of many trips north.

Two airplanes, flying in line, can map a strip approximately 100 miles long and 14 miles wide in an hour, as each camera photographs an area about seven miles wide at one exposure, with its three lenses. This is at a height or "ceiling" of 10,000 feet, which gives a clear view of the countryside.
The machines used are known as "amphibians" because they are constructed for use on land, sea, ice and snow, and were used by Commander Richard E. Byrd in his preliminary Polar flights in 1925. There is a special pocket arrangement that the wheels fit up into when the airplane is in the air, or used on the water, and a new device has been effected with the motor, which is inverted.

This seems to give more power and better lubrication, and according to Maj.-Gen. Mason M. Patrick, chief of the Air Service machines, who first ordered such for the United States Army, the narrower top is easier for the pilot to see past, when the motor is thus inverted.

The fast mapping southeastern Alaska can hardly be overestimated, and is scarcely less spectacular than the recent dash to the North Pole. The region abounds with mountains 10,000 to 20,000 feet in height, whose peaks are constantly crowned with snow, and whose lower slopes are covered with heavy forests that for many years have safely defied the combined efforts of timber cruisers and surveyors.

Many of the thousands of large and small islands of the archipelago named for Rear Admiral Alexander are practically inaccessible, and are surrounded by drifting masses of ice flows from the mighty glaciers for which Alaska is world famous. The region as a whole is noted for its rainfall, which in some recent seasons amounted to 191 inches in a year—or a total for a given month of 50 inches.

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CONDORISOTIS ISSUES MESSAGE

(Continued from Page 1)

the cause of his country and the dispensation of justice to all classes without any distinction of political creed.

His own friends gradually forsook him; his ministers resigning their posts on the ground that they could no longer agree with the tactics of a dictator.

Lessened Chances of Success

Left alone and impelled by the constant cajolery of his entourage, he plunged into the thick of an electoral fight which greatly lessened the probabilities of his future success. It was considered as a serious blunder on his part declaring himself candidate for the presidency, and the situation was further aggravated when he exiled the leaders of the Opposition, and was finally elected as President on April 4. Later on he was overthrown by a military coup and that this could not be rectified unless he came into direct understanding with his opponents, who still wielded considerable power.

The Opposition, composed of Venizelists and a few "free" radicals, demanded prompt legislative elections with full freedom to vote, the re-establishment of public liberties including the freedom of the press and the withdrawal of the suppression of certain papers, as well as promulgation of the Charter as it was revised by the Parliamentary Commission last year and its final ratification by the next Chamber.

These requirements, however, could not be met by Pangalos without the abandonment of his dictatorship. He strove to force an agreement with the Opposition in such a way as to spare himself any humiliation. This he thought could be done if he succeeded in finding a man to replace himself as Prime Minister and one who commanded the confidence and respect of the Opposition. General Paraskevopoulos, former generalissimo, who was in Paris, was invited to form such a cabinet, but after strenuous efforts he returned to France with the conviction that he was unable to bridge the chasm separating the Cabinet and General Pangalos. Mr. Zavislanos, an ex-Minister and ex-Royalist, was then summoned to play the same role, but he was no more successful than his predecessor.

The meantime Kiriaikos Venizelos, the son of the illustrious Cretan statesman, was invited to Athens with the consent of his father, to take part in the Zavislanos Cabinet. His participation was intended to secure the assistance of the Venizelist camp, and that of Mr. Zavislanos the aid of the ex-Royalists. It was the general belief that Eleftherios Venizelos by sending his son to Greece wished his followers to adopt a more compromising policy in accepting the fall accomplished by the Pangalos regime. Kiriaikos Venizelos met a powerful resistance on the part of his men and was finally constrained to give up his intended project.

Referendum Agreed To

In despair President Pangalos turned to Mr. Zillmon, the President of the Supreme Court, as an impartial judge, to head a new cabinet, the Opposition did not improve. The Opposition declared itself irrevocable in its demands, and it was left for General Pangalos to yield, who unexpectedly declared that he was willing to submit his contested election as President to the ratification of a popular referendum. He also declared that he would accept the formation of a working cabinet under the Metropole of Athens, and an Opposition

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday; probably light showers; no change in temperature; north and northeast winds.
New England: Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday; little change in temperature; moderate north winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany 64
Albany City 72
Buffalo 66
Boston 66
Butte 66
Cincinnati 66
Chicago 66
Cleveland 66
Dallas 66
Denver 66
Detroit 66
Houston 66
Indianapolis 66
Jacksonville 66
Kansas City 66
Los Angeles 66
Memphis 66
Miami 66
Milwaukee 66
Minneapolis 66
New Orleans 66
New York 66
Philadelphia 66
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Reno 66
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St. Louis 66
St. Paul 66
Seattle 66
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Wichita 66

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leader of the Minister of the Interior to see that elections were held without any restrictions.

This liberal proposition was received with contempt and looked upon as a new trap. Kafandaris, Michalakopoulos and Papanastasiou in response made similar declarations, saying that they had no confidence in the Dictator and therefore could not take into consideration his propositions, and demanded his unconditional surrender.

Policy of Stringency

At this juncture the conflict was intensified and Pangalos fell back upon his former policy of stringency. He authorized Mr. Etaxias, an ex-Royalist politician, to form a political cabinet and in the meantime exiled to an island Kafandaris, Michalakopoulos, Papandreu, an ex-Minister and Kiron, a journalist. Papanastasiou was included in the list, but he succeeded in hiding himself.

This was an unfortunate beginning for Mr. Etaxias who labored for days in order to form a cabinet. No one wanted to enter into a government apt to incur heavy responsibilities. Those who accepted the invitation did so on condition that those in exile should be recalled. Events, however, proved that the key to the situation was in the hand of the Opposition and not in that of Mr. Etaxias, whose appointment to the office created further complications.

His declarations, especially concerning his financial policy provoked a panic on the money market and as a result of his investigation it was found that the former Minister of Finance had misled the people with the idea that the budget would this year show a surplus whereas the truth is that a deficit of 800,000,000 drachmas is shown.

Mr. Etaxias proposed to exercise control over the civil service and military administrations, which meant the removal of many thousands of officers and officials and the dissolution of the Republican Guards. The military factors were much excited and presented a proposal to the Prime Minister threatening to overthrow him by a military coup if he did not reconsider his program. Because of this undue intervention the new prime minister hesitated to publish his program.

Post Office's \$128 Receipts Set Nation's Low Record

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—A letter recently received by Harry S. New, Postmaster-General, from the Post Office postmasters, gives additional evidence of the fall of the American citizen for competition.

The letter was from G. E. Frazier, laying claim to the fact that his was the smallest post office in the United States, and including a list of the post offices in the district. A search failed to find anything to compare with it in smallness and the title passes conditionally to Mr. Frazier. Hereafter, according to post office officials, the honor of the smallest office has been about equally divided between Grimshaw, N. C., and Searsburg, Vt.

Strangely enough this office that has carried away the prize is not hidden in some far off section of the country, but at Randle Cliffs, Md., scarcely 100 miles from the national capital. Records of the department show that Mr. Frazier was appointed to his present position in August, 1923, and that his receipts for the last fiscal year totaled \$128.

22 STORIES TO HOUSE 567 CARS AT CHICAGO

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—A downtown garage occupying 22 stories of the new 40-story Jewelers' Building, is expected to be valuable addition to the city. It is announced by the engineers, its capacity will be 567 cars.

High speed elevators will carry the automobiles where power is shut off on reaching a loading platform. The garage occupies the center of the building often used as a light well, but this structure said not necessary because of the light on its four sides.

SLOOP STARTS WORLD CRUISE

NEW YORK (AP)—Dimitrios Sigelakis, Greek mariner, has started on a tour of the world in a 22-foot sloop, accompanied only by his pet dog. The sloop, which has a seven-foot beam is rigged with jib, main and square sails, and also has a gasoline motor. The voyage as mapped out will extend 36,000 miles. The vessel averages about seven knots. Mr. Sigelakis expects to return in 3½ years.

ELECTRIFYING COTTON GINS

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—Electrifying of Arkansas cotton gins is seen as a natural sequel to similar use of electric current in agriculture, particularly to the operation of rice field pumps during the past summer. A large percentage of gins in the State, it is estimated, will be electrically equipped when the ginning season opens.

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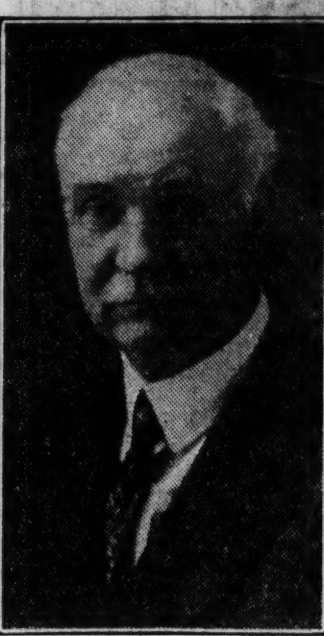
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International Educator



DR. AUGUSTUS O. THOMAS
Maine State Superintendent of Schools
and President of World Federation of Education Associations.

EDUCATOR AIDS MOVE FOR PEACE

(Continued from Page 1)

officially in the schools of the League countries. The English language, Dr. Thomas explains, has been proposed.

"There are many problems to be taken into consideration in this movement for a supplemental language," Dr. Thomas says, "but the League appreciates the fact that, after all, education is the main factor upon which we must depend for international co-operation, good will, and justice."

League Interested in Education

"I might say in this connection that the League of Nations has been very much interested in the work of the World Federation of Education Associations. Dr. Nitobe and Princess Radziwill of the Secretariat attended the conference of that organization at Edinburgh in 1925. Each of them were given opportunities to speak on various occasions."

Dr. Thomas is optimistic over the possibilities for the establishment of a firm entente out of the joint organization of French and German teachers. He will meet the executive committee of the group in Paris.

"I shall also meet," he said, "representatives from a group of educational organizations now formed in European countries, and discuss with them general educational problems in the different countries, and modes of educational co-operation. The international organization above mentioned is likely to constitute the European regional division of the World Federation."

"I shall meet in London on Sept. 21, representatives of the British Teachers' Union, the Educational Institute of Scotland, and the Irish Teachers' Union. These will include Mr. Goldstone and Mr. Sainsbury of the British Teachers' Union, George Pringle and Miss Mary Tweedie of the Educational Institute of Scotland."

Hrdlicka Expedition Throwing Light on First North American Migrations

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The question of how the first Americans came to be valuable additions to the continent may be solved as a result of investigations now being made by Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, Smithsonian anthropologist, who is traveling on the "revenue cutter Bear" in the regions north of Alaska in search of evidence of the passage of primitive man from Siberia to Alaska.

The Smithsonian Institution, according to a statement of the progress of the Hrdlicka expedition, has received a report that Dr. Hrdlicka has reached Point Barrow, Alaska, and has collected valuable anthropological material which throws light on the route of the first migration to the North American continent from Asia.

He is also making observations of the Indians and Eskimos on St. Lawrence Island, the Diomed Islands, which are supposed to have been the "stepping-stones" from Siberia to Alaska, and on Cape Prince of Wales. He will return to the Smithsonian

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State of Tacna-Arica Urged as Way to Settle Dispute

Miss Wambaugh Proposes Plan Calling for Joint Aid of Chile, Peru and Bolivia

By a Staff Correspondent

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 25.—Formation of a new Latin-American Republic on the Pacific coast as a compromise solution to the Tacna-Arica dispute is proposed by Miss Sarah Wambaugh, former technical adviser on the Tacna-Arica plebiscite to the Peruvian Government.

Under this solution the Free State of Tacna-Arica would be established, guaranteed by the three adjacent powers, governing itself, administering its own territories and flying its own flag.

The two provinces have a population of only 35,000, and an area of about 9000 square miles. Miss Wambaugh says, but surely the intensity of feeling aroused through prolonged years of dispute over their ownership, in which national sentiment has been excited on all sides, that the situation threatens to "boil over" unless a definite settlement is arrived at. Personally, Miss Wambaugh believes the territory should go to Peru, but short of this purpose the free state solution.

Joint Financial Grant

Miss Wambaugh was formerly in the secretariat of the League of Nations, her work dealing with Saar and Danzig. Her monograph on plebiscites, published some years ago, is considered a standard work on the subject. She recently returned from South America.

Under the proposal which she outlined to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, the Tacna-Arica free state would receive a joint financial grant from Bolivia, Chile and Peru, all three of which infringe on its territories. This sum or "dowry" would be used for needed irrigation work. The provinces are made up of desert mountains and irrigated valleys, the latter generally needing irrigation to make them productive.

The territory has strategic value, particularly to Bolivia, which has no direct access to the ocean. The proposed "free state" could be self-sustaining and economically stable, Miss Wambaugh believes, if its fields were put under irrigation, and if it received income from its present or future railroad "right of way" to the sea. Its territories would be guaranteed by its neighbors.

Supports Peru's Case

In the dispute between Peru and Chile, Miss Wambaugh frankly aligns herself on the Peruvian side, quoting the report of General Lassiter to the effect that the Chileans had made a plebiscite impossible. Since the plebiscite latter generally States auspices has failed she proposes the establishment of a new South American state.

A third possible solution would be to divide the territory, which might involve giving Bolivia a corridor to the ocean. According to Miss Wambaugh this latter plan would further disturb the situation and would threaten the friendship between Peru and Bolivia. The Peruvians assert they lost two provinces originally to Chile as a result of the Chilean-Bolivian War, in which Peru was involved by its alliance with Bolivia.

According to Peruvians, Bolivia left them to bear the brunt of this war, with a resulting loss not only of Tacna-Arica but of Tarapaca as well, which is rich in nitrates. For Bolivia to emerge from the present negotiations as the owner of Tacna and Arica in whole or part would, according to Miss Wambaugh, arouse

Peru, and further complicate matters. Tacna, a little palm-shaded city, famous for its rose gardens, is the hub of the two provinces, and has long had a pronounced cultural life of its own. Miss Wambaugh said. She likened it to Richmond, Va., before the Civil War. The neighboring territories produce cotton, sugar, alfalfa and fruits. The territory, contrary to reports, is without a trace of nitrates.

At present Bolivia has three routes to the Pacific. Miss Wambaugh said: one from La Paz through Tacna-Arica, and a third down to Antofagasta, Bolivia's former seaport, now owned by Chile. A railroad linking Buenos Aires, Argentina, with La Paz, Bolivia, has been built and is in operation, but it is a controlled "corridor" to the Pacific.

Such a corridor might be won, Miss Wambaugh said, by forming the free state, and giving Bolivia ownership of a railroad through it, together with dock facilities and extra-territoriality for its nationals within a limited railway zone.

"The plan for making a free state of the two provinces might not be popular either with Chile or Peru, for it is obviously a compromise," Miss Wambaugh said.

However, it is urgent that some solution be found. This proposal gives neither party all it asks. On the other hand, I think it is quite workable, and short of returning the disputed territories outright to Peru, I believe it would most surely prevent lasting ill-feeling.

Dr. Rowe's Closing Speech

"The Monroe Doctrine will never cause alarm in Latin America if it is restricted to its original meaning: in the past, however, apprehension in Central and Southern America has been excited by other policies of the United States masquerading as the Monroe Doctrine." This was the final message given by Dr. Leo S. Rowe, head of the Pan-American Union, at his round table after a month's lectures on Latin-American affairs at the Institute of Politics.

Dr. Rowe said in part: "The Monroe Doctrine contains two basic principles which are as valuable today as the time of their promulgation in 1823. "First, a declaration against further European colonization on the American continent.

"Second, a declaration that the states of this continent are not to be controlled in their destinies nor are their political institutions to be interfered with by any European power.

"The main reason why the doctrine has at times given rise to misgivings in the countries of Latin America is that at various times in our history doctrines which are in no sense integral parts of the Monroe Doctrine have been made to masquerade under that name. To ally this feeling all that we must do is to restrict the doctrine to its original principles.

"A country wielding the international influence which the United States today enjoys cannot hope to restrict its entire foreign policy to the Monroe Doctrine. Principles of foreign policy in addition to this must necessarily be developed, but these principles must find their justification not in the Monroe Doctrine but in the new world conditions that have developed in recent years. To endeavor to bring them under the cloak of the Monroe Doctrine means a real injury to the doctrine, and tends to arouse distrust and suspicion."

And finally came the Pole. The Pole laid his masterpiece triumphantly before the judges. It was found that he was just back from the African veldt. Leaving his double-barreled elephant gun in the corner, he handed to the judges a volume of personal reminiscences entitled "Elephants I Have Met."

Next to appear was the Frenchman. He was elegant and sophisticated and he laid on the table a sparkling little book entitled "Amours of the Elephant."

At this point knocking was heard at the door, and the studious German entered. He carried an immense volume under each arm and explained that a small boy and a wheel-barrow waited outside with

the rest of his tomes. These comprised the preliminary work on what would be the introduction to a much larger study dealing, in a detailed way, with "The Elephant: Its Life, Environment, Economic, Sociological and Political Significance."

The Russian reported next. Like the philosophers of his race, he was uncouth and disheveled. He held a small and blotted manuscript; it appeared he had spent the last 12 months huddled in his garret in Petrograd on a work entitled, "The Elephant: Does It Exist?"

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year have trod the problems of natural science. The swishing of Dame Fashion's petticoats among the test tubes of the chemists always complicates their difficulties, it appears. For example, back in the '80s it was a source of gratification to the well-dressed ladies if their silk dresses emitted an audible rustle when they walked. The noise was characteristic of Sunday mornings, when the stately progress in silks took place up the church aisles. Unromantic mineral engineers at Williamstown have connected this last-century rustle with an unexpected cause. It seems that the silk of those days was made with a preparation of tin, that gave the material weight, and produced the envied sound. Now tin is a metal of which the United States consumes more than any other country, although it produces none itself; so that the item of 1000 tons a year formerly required for putting the "rustle" in silk was a matter not to be laughed at. Fortunately, fickle fashion has changed since those days, and the chemists are much relieved to report that today conservation is being practiced in this particular issue.

Americans would not eat butter if it were colored blue, says A. P. Mathews, professor of biochemistry of the University of Cincinnati; but on the other hand Europeans would not eat the brightly colored butter that is served in most American hotels, so that the average American is actually prejudiced against natural butter as opposed to the colored product sold almost universally. Recently at the Institute of Politics Professor Mathews delivered himself rather forcibly on the subject of American butter, which he asserts is over-refined and frequently bleached to an unnatural whiteness with many valuable elements thereby left out of it. What is done to American butter, says Dr. Mathews, is almost equally to be deplored.

In support of this contention Dr. Mathews cites the actual experience of a friend who recently was visiting Europe. Prior to setting sail, the friend had received among other gifts of fruit and food, a pound of good American butter, but it happened that this was left untouched until the ship reached Germany. He the American had thought of trying it as a gift to some poor peasants. However, that was not the end of the butter. The next day the peasant came back and with some hesitation returned the gift. At first, he explained, his family (who were accustomed to the naturally colored German butter) had thought of trying the American product but their courage had eventually failed them. So they returned it—with thanks. Quite naturally, they had not understood the indefensible American habit of "painting butter." For them, the perfectly normal American product might as well have been colored blue!

Toshi-Go, New York representative of the South Manchuria Railway, who has spoken at the institute, recently revealed some unexpected handicaps of the native Japanese orator in his own country. The written symbols of China and Japan are similar, says Mr. Go, but the two nations pronounce the characters differently. In some cases two different characters are pronounced in the same way. There is "hashi," for instance, which may mean either bridge or chopstick. It would seem that in that far-off era when the almost endless Chinese characters were first being written down, the task of finding a new one for nearly every common object became too much of an effort, and a necessity for "doubling up" the sounds, and in some cases the characters themselves, arose. At any rate when a Japanese orator feels the ambiguous connotation of a word may be misunderstood by his audience he accompanies its utterance with a gesture of his hand, by which he draws the particular character he has in his mind in the air. This leaves no room for doubt in his watching audience, as to whether, for instance, he is talking about a chopstick or a bridge! Although this might make for clarity, it would be an irksome task, judging by stump-speakers in America, to add to their repertory of gestures 2000 elaborate hieroglyphics for open air delivery.

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PRESIDENT GETS TAXATION VIEW OF MR. MADDEN

Latter Says That Reduction Must Wait Adjustment of World Debts

PAUL SMITHS, N. Y., Aug. 25 (AP)—Further tax reduction in the United States must await the funding of all the World War debts owed this country by other nations, in the belief of Martin B. Madden (R.), Representative from Illinois.

Mr. Madden, who was the guest of President Coolidge at White Pine Camp, thinks no tax reduction program should be laid before the forthcoming short session of Congress, although it is his opinion that by the time the Congress of December, 1927, comes into session the situation may warrant an effort at cutting taxes.

However, Mr. Madden is convinced that future attempts at reduction should only follow complete adjustment of the foreign debt situation. The aim of the national administration to adhere to its economy program was emphasized by President Coolidge in discussing the budget estimates for the fiscal year 1928 with Mr. Madden.

The proposed expenditures for next year, Mr. Madden said afterward, probably would be \$250,000,000 less than those for the present fiscal year, due to special increases this year for postal pay and the soldiers' bonus.

Mr. Madden soon will go to Washington to confer with the Director of the Budget. The House Appropriations Committee will begin its hearings on the 1928 supply measures about Nov. 1.

The Illinois representative's views were obtained upon his arrival at the camp. At the same time he issued a statement in which he defended the protective tariff, praised the economy program of the administration, and advocated the development of inland waterways so as to afford agricultural lower transportation rates.

Asked to discuss ways for achieving tax reduction, Mr. Madden referred to a magazine article written by him a year ago in which he set forth that the country could save \$260,000,000 a year in taxes by means of saving. Among these he pointed out in the article, was \$150,000,000 now applied to the public debt sinking fund, but which in his opinion should not be so used.

Mr. Madden said with the President was understood to be in connection with the federal budget for 1928, final estimates for which must be submitted by Sept. 15. Although Mr. Coolidge and Brig-Gen. Lord, director of the budget, must approve the items, the money is not available until the appropriations have been passed by Congress. Mr. Madden's committee will start its hearings on the budget's bills soon after the final estimates have been submitted.

Other callers on the President's engagement list were Louis K. Wood (R.), Representative from Indiana. Mr. Wood is chairman of the Republican congressional campaign committee, and was invited to discuss the political situation throughout the country with Mr. Coolidge. It was said, however, that the Chief Executive had in mind no particular subject for his conversations with the chairman.

SWISS HEAD ATTENDS BOY SCOUT MEETING

KANDERSTEG, Switz., Aug. 24 (AP)—Henri Haberlein president of the Swiss Republic attended the opening today of the International Boy Scout conference at which 32 nations were represented including the United States, Great Britain, Japan, Brazil and Scandinavia.

At the first international committee meeting, Sir Robert Baden-Powell acted as chairman and Frank Presbury was chairman of the delegation from the United States. The League of Nations was represented by two delegates. James E. West, chief Scout executive of the United States, was appointed chairman of the committee on resolutions. The annual report presented by the committee showed an active membership of nearly 2,000,000 boys of 40 nations.

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SOUTH AMERICAN FLIGHT TO TEST TRADE ROUTES

Five United States Airplanes Are to Make Tour of Important Cities

RAIL MEDIATION BOARD FACES TEST

Both Carriers and Unions Unyielding in First Case

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—The Mediation Board, established by the Watson-Parker Act to attempt to settle rail wage controversies, resumed its sessions at the Waldorf Hotel here in the first case, which has come before it, that of the trainmen and conductors, who seek an increase of \$1 to \$1.64 a day. The rise is opposed by the railroads to which the demand has been submitted.

A previous meeting was held here at which representatives of the railroads and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and Order of Railway Conductors presented their views, which were later considered by the board in executive session.

Similar demands are now expected to be presented to the managers' committee, headed by J. G. Walther, vice-president of the New York Central Lines, by the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, while the Brotherhood of Railway and Station Employees have already filed requests for 6 cents an hour increase with several railroads.

The impression among railroad men not participating in the conference is that both sides will test out the new law to the limit. As this is the first case to arise under it, they incline to the view that neither side will recede from its present position before the Board of Mediation and that a higher commission will then have to be appointed. The original opposition also is advanced as a reason for the unwillingness of the carriers to accept the wage demands of the unions in an attitude of compromise.

ARIZONA BALKS WETS

PHOENIX, Ariz. (Special Correspondence)—Under an emergency ordinance just made effective, the police of Phoenix are empowered to enforce the national and state prohibition laws. Possession of liquor in any public place or on the streets, or transportation of intoxicants in any quantity is declared a misdemeanor, with attached fine up to \$300 or with imprisonment up to 180 days. George O. Brishols, its Chief of Police, urged the enactment of the new measure.

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Five United States Airplanes Are to Make Tour of Important Cities

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The possibility of developing commercial air routes between north and south America will be tested by the flight of five army airplanes around South America which will take place sometime within the next three months, according to plans announced by Dwight F. Davis, Secretary of War.

Mr. Davis also believes that amicable relations between the American republics will be served by the flight. Favorable replies have been received from a number of countries whose permission for flying over their territory has been sought through diplomatic channels and according to present plans the personnel of the flight will stop over in all the important capitals.

The total cost of the flight is estimated at \$54,000, which will be defrayed from the regular appropriations of the Army Air Service for 1927.

Thorough Test Sought

The purpose of the flight, Mr. Davis explained, is threefold: to strengthen the amicable relations already existing among the American republics, to demonstrate the feasibility of aerial transportation and communication between both the separated nations, and finally to subject the amphibian airplanes to a severe test over both land and water.

The \$54,000 expenditure involved in the flight is believed to be a "wise investment in view of the thorough test to be present both as to the particular airplanes and as to the practicability of air communication between the nations of the Western Hemisphere," it was stated by the Secretary.

The type of airplanes which will be used can alight equally well on land or water, having both wheels and a boat-like body. It was developed by the Loening Aeronautical Company on specifications submitted by the Army Air Service and is particularly designed for distance flights.

Advantages of Flight

The proposed flight will carry out a recommendation made in the 1925 annual report of Maj.-Gen. Mason M. Patrick, chief of air corps in the War Department, for a flight of five airplanes to Panama. The Canal Zone is on the itinerary of the South American flight. General Patrick, pointing out the advantages of such a flight in his report, said:

"Such a flight will demonstrate the practicability of the movement of aircraft overland to reinforce the Panama Canal defenses in the event of an emergency. It will also aid in

the development of commercial aviation, since it will provide a charted route to these foreign countries and introduce to them planes of American manufacture. Recent reports point to the fact that unless some such steps are taken there is a grave danger of civil aircraft companies, financed by capital from European countries and using planes of continental manufacture, becoming entrenched in the countries to the south.

DATE OF PAN-PACIFIC MEETING ANNOUNCED

International Conference Set for April of 1927

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The Pan-Pacific Conference on Education, Rehabilitation, Reclamation and Recreation, which will bring together in Honolulu representatives from all nations bordering on the Pacific, or having territorial interests in the Pacific region, for a discussion of common problems, will be held April 11-16, 1927.

An announcement by Dr. Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior, stated that invitations will go out immediately from the State Department, not only to nations having direct interest in Pan-Pacific problems, but to Great Britain, India, and other nations, with such evidences of a desire to participate.

Announcement of the date also stated that "the general purposes of the conference contemplate a mutual discussion of common problems relating to schools, reclamation, rehabilitation and recreation."

W. R. Farrington, Governor of Hawaii, is co-operating with the Interior Department, it was stated, in making suggestions for the agenda and in planning the entertainment of the delegates.

PARIS WHOLESALE PRICES HELP LITTLE

PARIS, Aug. 24 (AP)—The second day of the opening of the central markets of Paris to household buyers, wholesale prices caused a number of quarrels, but not much alleviation of the high cost of living. This is one of the Government's measures intended to beat down the ever-rising costs of the family budget. The market stalls were sold out early in the day and many housewives had to trudge home with empty baskets.

State bread has not yet been placed on sale. The Minister of Agriculture has asked the experts to fix the price at the lowest figure to compensate the bakers.

URUGUAY RECOGNIZES SOVIETS

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (AP)—Uruguay has accorded de jure recognition to Socialist Soviet Russia. Uruguay, therefore, is the first South American country to accord recognition to Russia and the second State on the American continent to do so. Mexico previously having entered into diplomatic relations with her.

GETS RAILROAD CONTROL

EDMONTON, Alta. (Special Correspondence)—The Alberta Government has paid to the Royal Bank \$1,275,000 as a final settlement of the claim of \$2,400,000 and accrued interest for which consideration the Government now holds full ownership in the Edmonton-Dunvegan and Central Canada railroads. By this action the Province has made a definite advance in clearing up the northern Alberta railway situation. As the Government now holds complete control of both railway lines it will proceed to deal with other interests for their future operation, or, as an alternative, will operate the lines as a public enterprise.

MINE OWNERS MAKE OFFERS

Willing to Open Ohio Mines Providing the Men Will Work for \$5 a Day

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 25 (AP)—Ohio coal operators are willing to reopen their mines providing miners can be obtained at \$5 a day, instead of the pay provided under the Jacksonville agreement. A committee of operators will make this recommendation to the members of the recently organized Ohio Coal Operators' Association at a meeting here this afternoon.

Union officials already have declined the invitation to meet with the operators with a view of adjusting the wage scale agreement. The action is taken to mean Ohio mine owners intend to reopen their mines under an open shop plan. The operators claim they cannot operate at a profit under the Jacksonville agreement in competition with West Virginia mines, operated by non-union miners.

The Jacksonville scale provides for a wage of approximately \$7.50 daily. The recommendation was made public by S. H. Robbins of Cleveland, president of the organization. He pointed out Ohio mine owners who wish to continue under the Jacksonville agreement may do so. Nearly 80 per cent of the operators are members of the association and should the committee's \$5 a day report be accepted, Mr. Robbins said, virtually all Ohio mines can resume operations at once. He further explained the proposed new wage scale does not necessarily mean the operators desire that miners break away from the union. Instead, he said, they hope that the union officials will agree to the new scale.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 25 (AP)—John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, said he did not care to make a statement at this time on the proposal of a committee of Ohio coal operators that they reopen their mines providing miners can be obtained at \$5 a day. Mr. Lewis indicated he might have something to say later on the subject.

MEXICAN TRADE BOYCOTT WIDENS

Roman Episcopate Preparing Memorial to Congress on Church Laws

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 25 (AP)—With no prospect of a quick settlement of the religious controversy between the Government and the Roman Catholic Church or a lifting of the economic boycott called by the League for the Defense of Religious Freedom in view of opposition in business circles daily increases.

In Mexico cities decreases in the sales of commodities, except those considered absolute necessities, are being noticed more and more in many lines of business, although the capital thus far is said to be less affected than other parts of the republic.

Meanwhile the Roman Catholic Episcopate, with the assistance of some of the best attorneys of Mexico City, who are Roman Catholics and have volunteered their services, are working upon a memorial to be presented to the new congress which convenes Sept. 1.

Calles' Support Foreseen

The memorial asks for an amendment of the religious clauses of the constitution or for modification of the regulations recently formulated for carrying out the provisions of the constitution.

The episcopate in a formal statement says the deputies already conceded as having been elected and those who may win seats through contests in the electoral college are pledged in advance to support the religious policy of President Calles but that it petitions they may change their attitude for the good of the country.

Satisfaction was expressed by the episcopate over a statement said to have been made by Aaron Saenz, Mexican Foreign Minister, in San Antonio, Tex., recently. This was to the effect that Senor Saenz was of the belief that when laws of constitutional provisions were against the best interests of the country they either should be repealed or amended.

Finds Opinion Is Impartial

Senor Saenz, however, returned to the capital from his vacation in the United States and said that the interview attributed to him in San Antonio was incorrect. He then gave his observations on the situation as follows:

"While law is law in Mexico the Government will enforce it, thus fulfilling its duty. Until amended by legal means a law must be obeyed as a whole by everybody.

"Without attempting to forecast what the next Congress will do as regards the religious question, I can assure you the new Congress is identified with the principles upheld by the present Administration, although this does not mean that I deny the right to legislate enjoyed by the representatives of the people."

Senor Saenz declared the religious question in Mexico was a thing of the past in American public opinion, and that only sectarian groups were showing interest in it. Many important newspapers, he added, had been impartial in their news of the situation, and a large number of dailies and magazines were recognizing the Mexican Government's attitude as reasonable.

Mexican Land and Oil Laws Form Topic at Conference

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)—Mexico's present troubles, particularly her dispute with the United States over the new land and oil laws, were discussed here at a conference between Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, and James R. Sheffield, United States Ambassador, just home from the Mexican capital.

The Ambassador brought with him to the State Department many first-hand details of the religious controversy in the southern republic, and exact information about the attitude of the Calles Government on this and other questions now disturbing Mexico City officials.

Nominally in the United States on vacation, Mr. Sheffield made his report to the State Department his first duty. Later he probably will see

VETERANS CONVENE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Major Cole of Berlin Slated to Head State Legion

THE WEIRS, N. H., Aug. 25 (Special)—New Hampshire Veterans' Association, including veteran organizations of all wars, opened its three-day convention at this resort yesterday. Tomorrow will be Governor's Day and the climax of the program for the Grand Army of the Republic and the American Legion.

Major Oscar P. Cole of Berlin has announced his candidacy for state commander of the American Legion. There is no opposition. Major Cole is present vice-commander and was a member of the governor's council in 1923 and 1924 and a candidate for congress in the latter year.

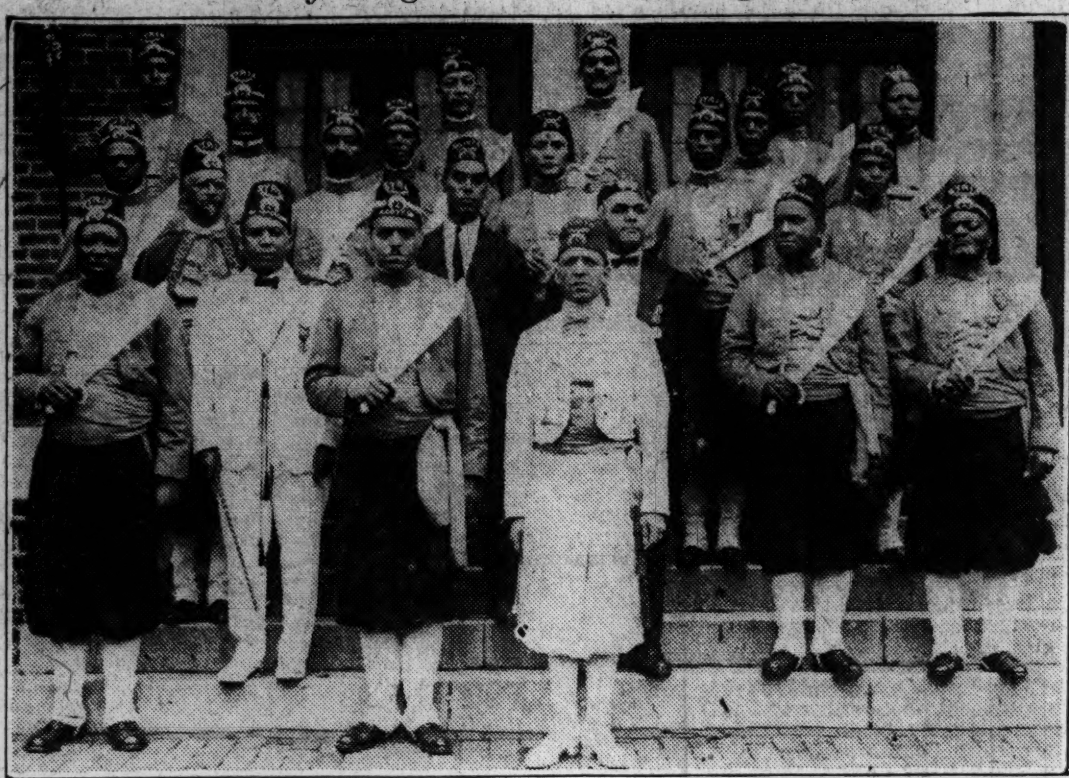
This year's encampment is called the Stickney-Roys Camp after two veterans of the Civil War, Charles H. Stickney of Lowell, Mass., and David R. Roys of Claremont, N. H. R. B. Littlefield of Pawtucket, R. I., vice-commander of the American Legion, arrived last night at the encampment.

The report of Oscar G. Lagerquist, State Commander, will show that the present membership of the Legion in this State is 4,612 members divided among 73 camps. At Thursday's exercises speakers will be John G. Winant, Governor of New Hampshire; George H. Moses, president pro tempore of the United States Senate; Edward H. Wason and Fletcher Hale, members of Congress; and Hanford McVider formerly commander of the American Legion.

FRAMINGHAM TAX RATE RAISED

FRAMINGHAM, Mass., Aug. 25—An increase of \$3.50 was shown in the tax rate of this city when assessors announced that the new figure had been fixed at \$34.40. There is a total valuation of real and personal property of \$29,456,932.

Leaders of Negro Shrine Meeting in Boston



Members of the Syria Temple Patri, Who Were on Parade Today as the Negro Shriners, Knights Templars and Affiliated Masonic Lodges Continued Their Festivities in Boston. The Front Row of Officers, Left to Right, Are: Lieut. William Beckett; F. W. Corneau, Illustrations Potentate; M. L. Webb, Secretary; Howard Penn, Illustrations Deputy; George Dockery; William A. Beverley; Capt. R. H. Walker, and Jean Simpson, President.

President Coolidge at the summer White House at Paul Smiths, N. Y. The Ambassador's call here was made the occasion for a repetition of the off-stated view of the Washington Government that the religious issue in Mexico must be regarded as purely domestic to that country, calling for no diplomatic intervention from Washington. The only concern here is that the rights of American citizens be secured.

It was apparent that the outstanding diplomatic issue under consideration at the conference was the land and oil controversy, for months a subject of official correspondence. A reply to the latest American note of protest is awaited as the next step in the exchange, but meantime Mr. Sheffield was able to give Secretary Kellogg an intimate picture of the probabilities of the situation and of the general attitude of Calles and his Cabinet toward Washington.

OLD CHURCH-STATE CONTEST IN MEXICO IS INTERPRETED

Dr. Charles W. Hackett Deplores Highly Colored Statements Sent Out by American Correspondents—Traces Early Attempts to Lessen Church Control

From an Associated Press Dispatch Published in the San Antonio (Tex.) Express.

AUSTIN, Tex.—The sensational, romantically colored, cheap journalistic type of some of the reports being sent out of Mexico by American correspondents on the Mexican situation are an insult and an affront to the honest and fair-mindedness of the American people, who would really like to be truly informed about Mexico, Dr. Charles W. Hackett told the Associated Press upon his arrival here from Mexico City.

Dr. Hackett, lecturer on Latin American history at Harvard University and delegate of the United States Government by appointment of President Coolidge to the Pan-American Congress at Panama in June 1926 is professor of Latin American history at the University of Texas and has been doing some work in the archives in Mexico City. He is the author of "The Mexican Revolution and the United States, 1910-1926."

Erroneous Impression Given

"From many of the press reports that have been published in this country the people have an altogether erroneous impression of conditions in Mexico," Dr. Hackett said. "I entered Mexico on July 24, and visited state capitals of San Luis Potosi, Cuernavaca and Puebla, in addition to Mexico City, where I spent most of the last three weeks. During this time I have visited the churches, theaters, hotels, clubs, cafes, the national university and government offices. I went freely and without fear, both by day and by night, in street cars, camions and private automobiles all over Mexico City and its suburbs. In going to Puebla and Cuernavaca I went by automobile over the national highways through mountainous districts, forests and numerous Indian villages. At all that time I never saw one thing that resembled a disorder of any kind. Furthermore, I never found one person out of the hundreds of Americans and Mexicans with whom I talked who saw in the three weeks I was in Mexico any disorder."

"Many of the reports which have been sent out have no foundation. They give credence to charges which I heard several Americans make, namely, that there are American correspondents in Mexico City who will readily color their dispatches according to whoever pays them the most money."

The Coming of Liberalism

"The conflict which is attracting so much attention at present is, after all, nothing new. It was started 93 years ago by Acting President Gomez Farfah when he set about to separate the immensely wealthy and conservative Roman Catholic Church from the liberal and federal Mexican state. Gomez Farfah failed miserably, and under Santa Anna's protection the church became even more powerfully entrenched as the greatest political organization, the greatest land baron, and the all-powerful banker of Mexico."

"Even the Roman Catholic historian, Lucas Alamán, admits that at that time the church owned one-third of all the wealth of Mexico. Its annual income was approximately \$25,000,000, while that of the Government was less than a third of that amount. In addition the church had had since the Spanish conquest complete control over education, marriage, registration of births and deaths and cemeteries."

"The reform program of Gomez Farfah was taken up 24 years later by Benito Juárez and by him and his successor, Lerdo de Tejada, the church and the state were separated. This was not accomplished, however, until the clericalists, the reactionaries and the imperialists had been defeated, first in a bloody three-year civil war and again in an even bloodier civil and foreign war in which the Roman Catholics were aided by Louis Napoleon and the pathetic Maximilian of Austria."

"Emerging triumphant from these

NEGRO SHRINERS PARADE IN BOSTON

Procession Reviewed by State and City Officials

Two thousand Negro Shriners paraded through Boston today in uniforms and fezzes, passing in review before their own officers, the acting mayor of the city, and officials of the state of Massachusetts. The route of the parade after its formation in Douglas Square, Roxbury, lay through Tremont and Washington streets to the City Hall, where Acting Mayor Charles G. Keane greeted them, out Beacon street past the State House, then past the Public Library where the Imperial Division of Shrine officers reviewed the procession and back to the Boston Arena on St. Botolph street.

At the Arena the afternoon was to be spent in competitive drills between the patrols of the various Shrine temples.

A parade over the same route, also to be followed by competitive commandery drills, will be held tomorrow by the Negro Knights Templars, whose international conference also is being held at the Masonic Hall, 1955 Tremont Street, Roxbury, in conjunction with that of the Ancient Egyptian Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. The programs of the two conventions, together with sessions of the women's auxiliary orders, will continue through Friday.

LOWELL TAX RATE AT PEAK

LOWELL, Mass., Aug. 25—The highest tax rate ever levied in this city becomes effective this year with an announcement from the Board of Assessors of an increase to \$33.40, which is \$1.60 more than in 1925.

"Into this constitution were written certain religious and educational provisions which modified and enlarged the earlier reform program of Farfah, Juárez and Tejada. They do not contain any principles not found in the laws of Mexico since 1857. The avowed purpose of the constituent congress of 1917 was to destroy by these provisions the constitution, whatever wealth and political influence the church had regained."

Vatican's Interference Charged

"The governments of Mexico from 1917 to the present have claimed to be too deeply absorbed with other matters to enforce the provisions of the constitution of 1917 with respect to religion and education."

"It was only after the Pope, in a letter of February of this year, encouraged Catholics of Mexico to disregard the Constitution and laws of Mexico as they relate to the Catholic Church that the present government of Mexico set about to enforce to an 11th degree the full constitutional provisions concerning education and religion. It was in this way that the present phase of a conflict that began 93 years ago was ushered in."

"The efforts of the present Government cannot in any respect be regarded as a campaign against religion unless it is essential to religion that the church be independent of the laws and Constitution of Mexico. The decree of President Calles, July 2, putting into operation for the first time the constitutional provisions, met with spirited opposition from the Catholic episcopate of Mexico."

Ordered Services Suspended

On July 23, six days before the Calles decree was to go into effect, the Catholic archbishops and bishops of Mexico, ordered all Catholic services requiring the intervention of priests to be suspended after July 31. This was done in preference to submitting to the provisions of the decree, one of which requires the priests to register with the civil authorities, their willingness and intention to recognize the laws and constitution of Mexico.

"The laws of Mexico give a group of people in Mexico the right to strike and this is exactly what the Catholic clergy all over Mexico did. The Government did not close the churches and never expressed an intention to do so. On the other hand, the clergy virtually withdrew from them on July 31. Furthermore, by the simple process of registering with the civil authorities their oath to observe the laws and constitution of Mexico, the priests can at any moment return to their charges."

Dr. Hackett explained that since the withdrawal of the priests, committees of citizens have been placed in charge of the churches, which are open and worshippers go and come at will.

"In a country where 99 per cent of the inhabitants are Catholic," Dr. Hackett said, "such a situation is remarkable."

Tropical Plants Form Contrast in North Shore Floral Display

Crowds Attracted to Manchester by Unusual Beauty and Completeness of Annual Exhibition—Artistic Groupings Add to Charm of Collections

MANCHESTER, Mass., Aug. 25—The exhibits of summer flowers, vegetables and fruits which opened here yesterday, under the auspices of the North Shore Horticultural Society, today again attracted streams of visitors from up and down the North Shore, and from the interior of Essex County, who came eagerly to see what is reported to be one of the finest annual exhibits ever held by the society.

Rare plants from South America and the jungles of Africa make the ordered appearance along with simple garden flowers whose heritage is the gardens of the New England of older days, as well as the seasonable blooms of the greenhouses and open gardens of the professional growers.

The stage is completely occupied by the Codas Acres Farms of Wenhams, which took the silver medal of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society on Saturday for its display of gladioli. Magnificent groupings of Schwaben, Prince of Wales, Mrs. William E. Norton, Scarlet Wonder, Diana, Ashes of Roses, Baron Joseph Halot and many others are set against a background of misty green.

Gather Wideners Fame

In this collection the showing of notable examples of the glorious "Cattleya" seems peculiarly appropriate for its proximity to the neighborhood wherein A. C. Burrage's magnificent collection of cattleya orchids, from which the gladioli have borrowed its name by reason of its color and the similarity of shape, have established an amazing fame.

Eric H. Wetterlow received a first for a display of rare seedling begonias fiberosa. Mrs. H. L. Higginson has entered an unusual display of geraniums for which she also received a first. Groupings of six flowering plants, exhibited by Mrs. Lester Leland, and a showing of aquatics by Mrs. W. H. Moore, secured first for their exhibitors. Mrs. Leland too got a first for a collection of allamandas and for a group of flowering plants arranged for effect.

From the Burrage orchid collection there is an unusual display of East Indian orchids which won a silver medal of the society.

Phloxes in Full Bloom

The display of phloxes is unusually fine, all the weather conditions of the last few days apparently having conspired to bring the height of their beauty coincidentally with their entry into the exhibition. Mrs. Leland obtained the first prize in the class of phloxes arranged for effect and Mrs. W. H. Moore second.

Although gladioli predominate, the display of dahlias is very fine indeed. Lemon, maroon, striped rose white, orange, sunset yellow and scarlet, all are represented, as variously gigantic and minute. Conspicuous among the new dahlias is "Lemonade," a new production of Ralph Ward, professional grower of Beverly. This new variety has been under development for three years, now. Melvin and Jersey Beauty are

to be found profusely taking special honors.

In the classes for groups of plants arranged for effect there are beautiful showings from the gardens of Mrs. F. M. Whitehouse, Mrs. W. H. Moore, and Mrs. Leland.

Displays by Merchants

Among the merchants displaying are Jelle Roos, bulb specialist of Concord, Mass., with a table of gladioli; R. and J. Farquhar & Co., similarly a table of gladioli; a beautiful dahlia display by Mrs. P. W. Marchant of Gloucester and Thurlow's Sons Cherry Hill Nurseries.

Late summer roses are to be found, with those exhibited by Mrs. W. H. Moore taking the first. Mrs. J. H. Lancashire received a first for three vases of coreopsis and Mrs. Louis Baer received three first for vases of yellow, orange and red antinulum.

The vegetable exhibits have been placed in the basement and while they are not as large as some in previous shows the quality and standard are perceptibly high. The finest display, made by Mrs. C. E. Cottine, received numerous honors. Mrs. A. Koskham received a first for beets; Mrs. Harold Coolidge for cabbages, and Mrs. J. H. Lancashire for brussels sprouts.

The Salem playground children received a bronze medal for an exhibit of vegetables raised in their vacation gardens.

The balcony is given over to dapper table decorations, with arrangements of luster glass in keeping with sections of phlox. The Cherry Hill Nurseries took a first also for table display.

The exhibit continues through tomorrow.

343 PASS EXAMINATION FOR BAR ADMISSION

Including 34 women, 343 candidates passed the July examinations for admission to Massachusetts bar, according to an announcement made by the board of bar examiners. Only 45 per cent of the total number of candidates attained a passing grade of 75 per cent. The successful candidates will present themselves for admission to the bar in the Supreme Judicial Court Oct. 27.

Among the candidates who passed the examinations were: Mr. Clara B. Bruce, Negro, who is the mother of several children; Charles John Innes, son of Charles H. Innes, attorney and political leader; and Owen A. Gallagher, son of Daniel J. Gallagher, formerly United States Attorney.

MILLS DROP WEEK CLOSING

BIDDEFORD, Me., Aug. 25 (AP)—The Pepperell Manufacturing Company will not close during Labor Day week, as has been the custom in previous years, it was announced by mill officials. The decision to operate the mill during the usual "vacation" period was made at the request of the 3500 employees.

WOMAN COURT CLERK SWORN

Judge Henry K. Bradley, in the Supreme Court today administered the oath of office to Miss Ruth C. Snow of Barnstable as clerk of courts of Barnstable County. The ceremony took place in the judge's lobby in the Court House in Boston. Miss Snow is the first woman to become clerk of courts in any county in this State. She was recently appointed to complete the unexpired term of Alfred Crocker, who resigned.

LEAGUE ACQUIRES GIRLS' HOME

Judge Henry K. Bradley, in the Supreme Court today, allowed the petition of the Welcome House, Inc., which runs a home for girls on Bowdoin Avenue, Dorchester, to turn over its assets consisting of land and buildings and a fund of about \$20,000, to the Florence Crittenton League. The reason for this is that the petitioner cannot obtain more funds to carry on the work.

MARSHFIELD FAIR OPENS

MARSHFIELD, Mass., Aug. 25—The annual Marshfield Agricultural Fair opened today on the grounds of the Marshfield Agricultural and Horticultural Society and will continue through the week. It is the first agricultural fair of the season to be held in southeastern Massachusetts.

MR. COOLIDGE, NOT PROHIBITION, THE ISSUE, DECLARES MR. BIRD

Manufacturer Indorses Mr. Butler on His Stand Subordinating Dry Law to Support of the President in His Policies

Emphasizing the firm dry stand already taken by William M. Butler (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, Charles Sumner Bird, manufacturer and Progressive candidate for Governor in 1912, issued the following statement today supporting Mr. Butler both for his stand for better prohibition enforcement and for the continued support of President Coolidge:

"There seems to be a movement to put into the senatorial contest another dry candidate. Harold D. Wilson is mentioned—a man for whom I have considerable respect. Such a movement would be fatal to the dry cause. By no stretch of the imagination can Mr. Wilson be elected and every vote cast for him would be a vote taken from Mr. Butler. Why Mr. Wilson? I have talked with him from time to time and I cannot find that he is any drier than Mr. Butler."

Mr. Rackemann's Mistake

"Charles S. Rackemann, of Boston, the acknowledged leader of the wet propaganda in Massachusetts, recently said in public that Mr. Butler has not expressed himself in any manner that indicates what his attitude would be toward the modification of the Volstead Act, or any liberalization of the liquor question. He can, and should do so. That is not a truthful statement. Two years ago, when Mr. Butler was seeking the Senatorship, he sent to me this telegram—

"I favor the enforcement of the Volstead Act and would not amend it except if necessary after further fair and thorough trial and then in a way which would tend to break down the principle involved in the Eighteenth Amendment. I frankly say that I was not in favor of the amendment when adopted but I am more happy."

Boys and Girls Are Guests on Good Ship "Flo and Ruby"

Captain Munroe Takes 85 From Congested Sections on Fifth Charles River Party This Season—Room Found for Two Who Were "Just Watchin'"

Suddenly the clamoring and shouting of shrill, childish voices subsided. The captain pulled at a rope, gave a push with his foot, jumped aboard the dainty craft and with a wave of his hand called, "Now we are off to Wonderland." The "Flo and Ruby" glided over the smooth water as though on a fairy sea. Straight for the middle of the silvery river it made, turned in a wide, round sweep and was off, up the Charles.

Its motley freight of 85 boys and girls from the congested districts of Boston, who a moment before had been piercing the air with their sharp voices, were silent before the panorama spread before them and the unusual experience of riding on a boat. The children were the guests of Capt. Charles H. Munroe of the "Flo and Ruby," which for years has plied the Charles, carrying sight-seers and other merry-makers up and down the river as far as Watertown or around the basin, combining the pleasures of riding on the water with a view of historic Boston.

For six years he has made it a practice to take groups of children to gather together at his request by different philanthropic societies on a trip to Watertown and return, pointing out to them the many points of interest, historic and otherwise, along the way. Monday's party was the fifth he has given this season.

The children were selected by the Family Welfare Society of Boston and included some of the mothers who came carrying their babies. Workers from the society also were there to look after the children, and two boys from nowhere in particular who looked longingly at the boat from their starting point at the Berkeley Street landing were invited by the captain to "come along."

Knowing that his active charges would not long be still the jolly captain had a welcome announcement to make. "We are going to go under a lot of bridges," he told his guests, "and when I count 'one, two, three,' I want you all to shout just as loud and long as you can. But not one of you must begin until I say 'three.' And they did."

Having gotten into the habit the children "hollered" at many things besides bridges; at men on a raft, at boys swimming. Once the Captain said: "I see a police officer coming along in a boat. He is a fine fellow and a good friend to the children. Let us shout for him. All ready, one, two, three!" Once more the air was rent. The police officer smiled broadly and waved his hand at the merry load.

Soon after they started the captain pointed out the "home of our Governor, Alvan T. Fuller." Most of the children were too young to appreciate that but a few lusty passengers clapped their hands loyally and cheered. When the boat approached the site of old Fort Washington, probably the only eastern fortifications of the Revolutionary War now in existence, the Captain told them the story, but it was evident that the children did not care for "history stuff."

It was different when they came to Longfellow Park, and could see the stately Colonial mansion at the end of the vista through the trees. The captain recited "The Children's Hour," and the children accompanying him sang parts as they knew. Again, when they reached the basin, the captain told them of the poem that had come to Longfellow as he stood on the old bridge and looked over the city.

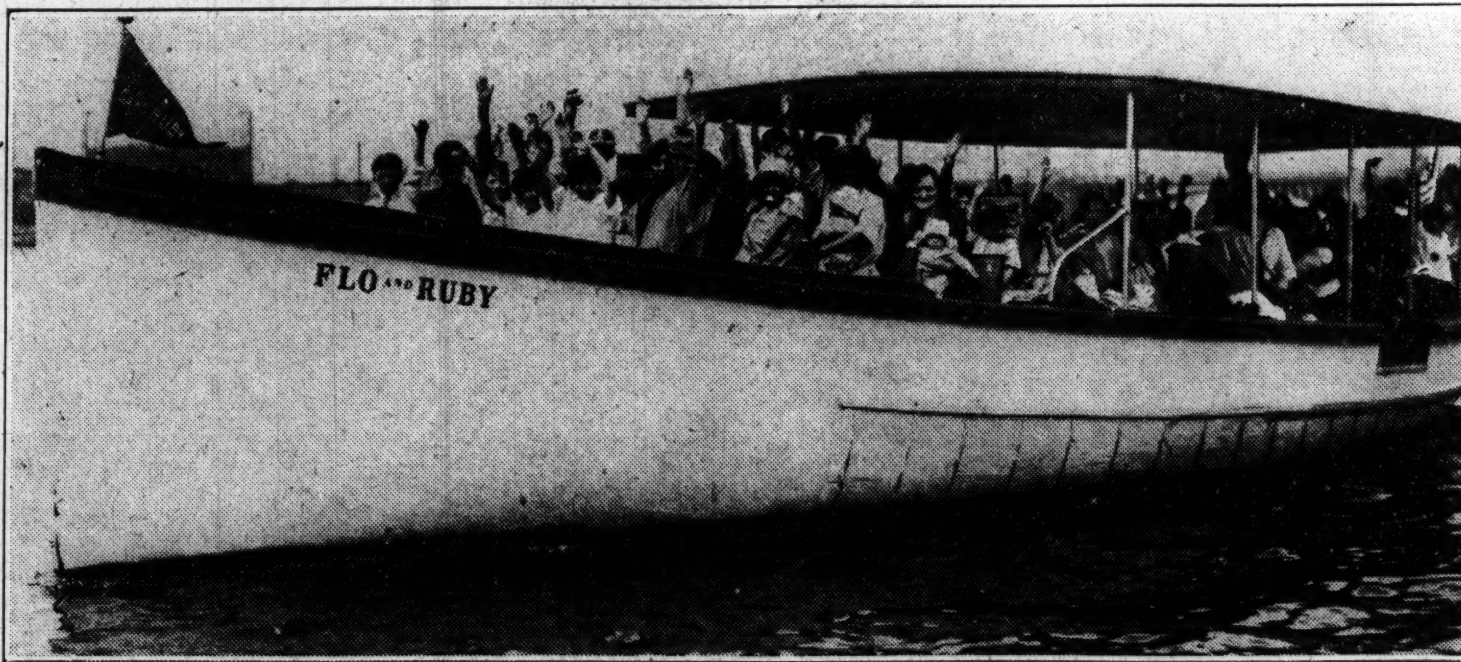
This time the children were silent, for they had never heard the poem. When told that it had been set to music, some of them said they meant to learn it. From time to time the children broke into songs of their own, "America," and childish music learned on the playgrounds or at school.

SNOW REMOVAL FUND NOW FACES SCRUTINY

Frederic E. Dowling of Brighton and John E. Dowd of Roxbury, members of the Boston City Council, were interviewed yesterday by Thomas O. O'Brien, district attorney, at his office regarding the snow removal contract of the city. Mr. Dowling said "Mr. O'Brien was very courteous and I do not care to say what took place at the conference." Mr. Dowling in the Council last winter opposed the \$42,000 snow removal fund.

Mr. Dowd was accompanied at the conference by John White, his counsel, who said, "We told Mr. O'Brien that whatever Mr. Dowd said was not a statement of fact and that the matter of public record and it called before a grand jury he would make statements there."

Young America on Voyage to Watertown



Sightseeing on the Charles With Captain Munroe

CHAMBERS PROTEST RAIL SERVICE CUT

SALEM, Mass., Aug. 25—Fifty representatives of chambers of commerce from Lynn to Portland met this noon at Hotel Hawthorne here to protest the proposed plan of the Boston & Maine Railroad to abandon the through service from Boston to Portland on the eastern division. The plan, which would route as soon as possible over the western division all freight and passenger service would mean, according to the communities represented, poorer train service and would eventually lead to new industries seeking locations on through lines.

A resolution adopted by the executive committee representing the Chambers of Commerce recommends that a representative committee be made permanent and instructed to use every available means to oppose such a curtailment program. It was further recommended that the necessary expense in connection with the opposing such a policy be proportioned according to the population of the cities and towns represented.

MARSHFIELD FAIR OPENS

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DOOLEY NOMINATION CASE GOING TO LYNN

Sessions of the Ballot Law Commission, now hearing protests of candidates for the primaries, will be shifted from the State House to City Hall in Lynn, for tomorrow evening at 7 o'clock, to enable voters to testify whether they signed nomination papers of Harry J. Dooley of Boston, candidate for the Democratic nomination for Lieutenant-Governor.

Charles H. McGuire, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, protesting Mr. Dooley's nomination papers on behalf of Joseph B. Ely of Westfield, introduced 29 certificates purporting to be from voters in Lynn. These were to the effect that they had not signed Mr. Dooley's papers.

Mr. McGuire asked that these 29 statements be accepted as evidence, with the point that such acceptance would disqualify Mr. Dooley as a candidate. Mr. Dooley filed 275 names from Essex County, or 25 more than required. If 26 names are struck off by the commissioner, this would automatically disqualify the papers of Mr. Dooley.

Mr. Dooley protested against the introduction of these affidavits and his objection was sustained. Mr. McGuire then asked that the 29 people be summoned to testify under oath. A discussion followed, regarding hours of employment of the voters in question. The commission finally set 7 o'clock Thursday evening for the hearing at Lynn, and the 29 voters will be summoned.

LARGE LOWELL MILL TO SELL TENEMENTS

Arrangements have been made by the Lawrence Manufacturing Company for the disposal of all its residential and tenement property through Marden & Murphy.

The property to be sold is assessed for \$220,625 and the area comprises 554,792 square feet. The buildings, in excellent condition, are located on Alken, Hall, Cabot, Suffolk, Race, Coolidge and Perkins Streets.

BOSTON TEACHERS GO TO CUBAN PORTS

Several New England school teachers who have obtained positions in schools of Cuba sailed from Boston this afternoon on the United Fruit Company's steamer San Gil, Capt. W. J. Mathers, for Havana, to assume their duties. Among them were Miss Elizabeth R. Sipe, Miss Helen Stanley and Miss Frances W. Saunders of Boston. Also, sailing on the vessel, were Mr. and Mrs. Howard Plumley, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Smith, W. B. Smith Jr. and Lawrence Smith, all of Boston.

Long Wharf, the terminal of the fruit company, was a busy center today, with another sailing, the Oradell for Jamaica, and an arrival, the San Mateo, from Tela, Honduras, with a cargo of bananas.

Aboard the San Gil, leaving this afternoon, were 200 bags of Egyptian onions brought to Boston from Alexandria, 450 rolls of news print paper and a large diversified cargo.

PLAYGROUND FETE IN NEWTON

Children of the Newton playgrounds held their annual end-of-the-season festival yesterday afternoon at Victory Field, Nonantum. More than 1000 spectators also were present watching the performance of dances, races and contests and viewing the exhibit of handicraft made by the children during the summer. Ernest Hermann, superintendent of playgrounds, was in charge of the program.

REICH CERTAIN OF ADMISSION

Chamberlain and Briand
Make Impossible Germany's
Rejection by the League

By HUGH F. SPENDER

GENEVA, Aug. 24.—Any doubt regarding Germany's entry into the League of Nations in September seems, like a cloud, to have passed from Geneva. The strong stand Sir Austen Chamberlain and Aristide Briand are making against any possible revival of intrigues, which did so much harm to the prestige of the League in March, is taken as a sign that all will go well this time. The German Government needs no further invitation to send a delegation to Geneva and Dr. Leopold von Hoesch will be here for the meeting of the commission on the reorganization of the Council on Aug. 30.

It has now been arranged that when the Assembly meets on Sept. 6, it shall immediately proceed, after the necessary formalities, to consider the recommendation of the Council for the election of Germany. No doubt is felt that the vote will be unanimous, and the German delegate who will probably be Dr. Gustav Stresemann, will take his seat in the Assembly the same day, after making a speech, thanking the Assembly for the election of Germany. When Germany has taken its seat on the Council, it will exercise its right to make its voice heard concerning the demands of other nations for a permanent seat on the Council.

It will not, I hear, support the Spanish claim to a permanent seat, but will do its best to persuade Spain to remain in the League, by voting for an arrangement whereby Spain would receive the guarantee of a semi-permanent seat. Sweden has let it be known that even if Germany and all the other members of the Council were prepared to give Spain a permanent seat it would exercise its veto against it.

Moreover if Poland and China are elected to the Council as non-permanent members, as they are likely to be, they would also vote against a permanent seat for Spain. Events are not expected to reach this pass, for France and England are believed here to be equally determined not to give in to Spanish demands. I hear Dr. Nintchich, Yugoslav Foreign Minister, will be elected president of the Seventh Assembly. He was a candidate last year and has done good work for the pacification of the Balkans. It is felt that it would be a compliment to Yugoslavia, and indeed the Balkan states generally if he is elected to the highest position in the Assembly and that it would stress the importance of Yugoslavia in the role of peacemaker.

Dr. Stresemann to Report

By Wireless
BERLIN, Aug. 24.—The foreign affairs committee of the Reichstag will convene on Thursday in order to listen to a report on Germany's foreign political situation by Dr. Gustav Stresemann. A cabinet meeting will be held on the following day, in which Dr. Leopold von Hoesch, German Ambassador in Paris, will participate, in order to report on his negotiations regarding Germany's entrance into the League of Nations and to receive instructions for his work at Geneva at the meeting of the investigation committee. The question of the return of Eupen and Malmédy will undoubtedly also be discussed.

Official circles here are displaying more optimism than ever regarding Germany's admittance to the League of Nations since it is believed that all the principal obstacles have been removed. Italy, it is said, is no longer supporting Spain's claim to a permanent seat and the idea of prolonging the term for temporary seats has been dropped. What remains to be done now it is declared here is to come to terms regarding the temporary seats.

BRITISH FOUNDRYS CONTINUE WORK

Iron and Steel Firms Carry
On Despite Strike

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON.—British iron and steel works which have been able to keep going by using continental semi-finished material, have been doing good business in spite of the coal stoppage. This is the bright spot in the last report of the secretary of the London Iron and Steel Exchange. "The English home demand for finished steel material has been active throughout the strike period," the report says, "and this no doubt accounts for the anxiety of the rolling mills to obtain supplies. On the other hand the export markets remain apathetic and business is principally confined to small orders."

The chief difficulty now is to get enough semi-finished materials from the European continent to meet the British demand and prices consequently have advanced. September is mentioned as the earliest date by which the majority of the British blast furnaces and steel works can resume ordinary trading.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT TO DISCUSS COAL ISSUE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Aug. 24.—A proclamation of emergency will issue from Balmoral Castle, Scotland, where the King holds a privy council for the

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purpose. This proclamation extends for another month the special powers now in force through Great Britain for maintaining order during the coal stoppage, and Parliament is to reassemble on Monday to confirm it.

There is then to be a general discussion upon the coal situation, Sir William Joynson-Hicks, Minister for the Home Department, representing the Government in the Prime Minister's absence in France. The bill to attend was issued to some 300 Conservatives, as the Labor Party may move for further government intervention in this matter. The proceedings are expected to last over two days.

TELLS HOW POEM SHOULD BE MADE

Dr. Ellis Says Proper Way
to Start Is With the
Last Line

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON.—Members of the Poetry Society, at a luncheon at the Japanese Club here, as the guests of Gonnosuke Komai, listened to the reading of an interesting paper by Dr. O. C. de C. Ellis of Sheffield on "How to Write a Poem."

The host, before presenting Dr. Ellis, said that all his cultured compatriots are interested in poetry because Japanese children are required to memorize scores of classical poems as part of their elementary education. For 17 years the poetry society has devoted itself to a more general recognition and appreciation of poetry. It is a link in a world chain of similar societies and thrice annually holds examinations in poetry in connection with the University of London's plan for encouraging the private and public reading of poetry and the development of the art of speaking verse.

Dr. Ellis developed the idea expressed by Poe that the right way to write a poem was to begin with the last line. To the cynic's query "Why write a poem?" he replied with "Why not?" and observed that for every one who read poetry, 99 essayed to write it.

Poetry on a grand scale could never be a paying proposition, was another of his observations; people should not be misled into thinking otherwise because newspapers filled in odd corners with lines that had a resemblance to poetry. Although people did not read poetry they had a vague sort of respect for it and tried to do it lying about in their homes. All works of art should begin at the end, and if the last line of the poem were written first the next thing should be to produce the last verse and then decide how many more verses were necessary, and the last line in every verse must be the strongest and the last word the strongest in the line.

"Challenge everything for fitness," said the speaker, "omit moralizing and sentimentalism; cut out general statements and give the definite taken advantage of the suggestion in delayed rhymes; see to the music of the consonants and do not repeatedly employ heavy words not easily said quickly." The latter, he said, was particularly important. These were among the points that he held should be borne in mind by the would-be poet.

STUDENTS GET CREDIT FOR MEXICAN GROWTH

CLAREMONT, Calif. (Special Correspondence)—College students in the United States should study the transformation which student life and influences are working in South America, said Samuel G. Inman of New York, executive secretary of the Committee on Co-operation of Latin America, in a recent address at Pomona College.

Mr. Inman described recently organized night classes for workers at various cities of the southern continent, which he said are being well attended. The temperance movement he said is gaining popularity in South American countries, in Chile the labor unions favoring the cause of prohibition.

MACILLAN PARTY HEARD FROM
HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 24 (P).—The expedition, headed by Lieutenant Commander Donald B. MacMillan, which sailed from Wiscasset, Me., on June 19 to search for a lost Norse colony in the sub-Arctic, is off the Coast of Labrador, homeward bound, according to a wireless message received here. The message reported all on board the expedition schooner as well.

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SIR H. RUMBOLD GOES TO MADRID

King of Spain and Moroccan
High Commissioner Also
Arrive in Capital

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

MADRID (by mail to London), Aug. 24.—The British Ambassador, Sir Horace Rumbold, has arrived at Madrid from San Sebastian, where the court and the foreign diplomatic representatives spend the summer. As it is 105 in the shade in the capital, it may be taken that Sir Horace has not come for pleasure.

The King has also arrived, as well as the High Commissioner in charge of affairs in the Moroccan protectorate. An important meeting will be held, presumably to discuss the outstanding problem of Tangier.

The internal position of the Government seems to have been strengthened by the firm attitude of the Prime Minister over Tangier. It is a popular move, well calculated to call out sympathies not readily given by many who can see no good in a régime which derives its power from force. If General de Rivera can persuade the powers to let Spain administer Tangier, he may well count on long lease as the country's leader.

On the other hand, he may embroil the country with the powers. The English Government is already far from pleased with the policy of a Department of Commerce and there have been some sharp protests. He is being incited in a species of ring formed by the ultra-protectionists, who, according to a recent estimate, have imposed their will on the country to the tune of 3,000,000,000 pesetas yearly.

The cost of living keeps on going up. There are more and more obstacles to trade. Will profiteers be the cause of a reaction against General de Rivera? is a question seriously asked here at the present time.

By Special Cable

TANGIER, Aug. 24.—The appearance of the Tangier Times, a new British weekly, is regarded as of more than passing interest, both locally and to the world, because it shows that a large and powerful section of the community has not lost faith in the future well-being of Tangier, even if commercial depression be rampant these days, and the political outlook one of great uncertainty.

The hearty way in which the advent of this newspaper is acclaimed by those who can speak with authority for the French and Spanish communities is held to indicate a desire to sink the national bias and to work this experiment in internationalism for the common good.

Tangier Asks Control by League Similar to Danzig's

GENEVA, Aug. 24 (P).—It is understood here that Tangier has loomed suddenly as a matter of dispute among the European nations because of Spain's demand that she be granted a protectorate over the Mediterranean port, provoking the question whether the best settlement would not be the administration of the city by a League of Nations itself.

Tangier newspapers have been declaring the case of the present international administration excessive and have urged a control by the League similar to that which Danzig enjoys, so that the city might be guided in its growth by a capable technical expert and not be left a victim to conflicting political interests.

Some suspect the Spanish claims on Tangier to be merely a trading point for a permanent seat in the League Council; but others say Spain will insist at least upon a mandate over the hinterland as part of her plan to turn the Riff into a Spanish protective state.

It is believed here that Great Britain would stubbornly oppose any plan to hand over Tangier to any one power lest the British sea route be endangered. This route is now protected by Gibraltar at the entrance to the Mediterranean. Tangier, strongly fortified, would imperil British predominance at that point. Great Britain's anxiety over the freedom of communication in the Mediterranean

SONGS OF WORSHIP and PRAISE

Thou Wilt Keep Him in Perfect Peace . . . 25
Text—Isaiah 26:1
Now Is Come Salvation and Strength . . . 75
Scriptural Text, Music by Eliza M. Young, Medium Voice.
Shepherd of Israel . . . 50
Text by Hamilton Aide, Music by Richard William Harris, Soprano or Tenor in G-Mens. or Baritone in F. Contralto or Bass in E Flat.
Call the Lord Thy Sure Salvation . . . 50
Text by James Montgomery, Music by Beatrice Macgowan Scott, Medium Voice.

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is manifest in the Geneva arms conference preliminaries. France and Italy, advocating one standard of measuring naval armaments, seek to retain the option of putting their naval strength into submarines and light cruisers for use chiefly in the Mediterranean.

Signor Mussolini's attitude toward the Tangier problem is not yet revealed, but it is believed he is sure to insist upon Italy having an equal say in the control of the African port if the international statutes are revised.

PARIS, Aug. 24 (P).—The dispute over the government of Tangier probably will result in a compromise by which the Spanish Government will have a share in the policing of the town. The problem thus far has got only half way into the diplomatic field, as the interchanges on the subject have been tentative and, it is declared in diplomatic circles, entirely unofficial.

The restorers of the Spanish Government advances for a change in the status of Tangier is that the town is a center of plots against Spanish authority in Morocco. Spain also declares that a contraband trade in arms for the benefit of the Rifian tribesmen was carried on there unchecked by the international police. Proof has been presented in behalf of these allegations, and the opinion in French circles is that it would be well to give the Spaniards control of the police organization in Tangier and thus put the task of checking such intrigues up to them.

PEACE CONGRESS TO AID NATIONS

International Organization
to Meet in Geneva to Sup-
port Disarmament

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Some 40 British delegates including Miss Ruth Fry, Honorary Secretary of the Friends Relief Committee, Ronnie Smith, Labor Member of Parliament, Mrs. George Caudrey, ex-president of the National Council of Evangelical Free Churches, Harrison Barrow of the Society of Friends, Mrs. Eleanor Barton, secretary of the Women's Co-operative Guild, Charles Roden Barton, Member of Parliament, and Holford G. W. Knight, barrister will attend the International Peace Congress which meets at Geneva next Saturday.

In a statement to The Christian Science Monitor representative Mr. Knight said this Congress adds to the bringing of disarmament discussion into line with realities and to assist governments to obtain release from the pressure from war services by mobilizing peace opinion in all lands on immediate practical steps. To this end, the statement added, "we must apply, by international authority, a rule of law at sea which provides equal security to all nations."

"Failing this the need of national defense and trade will entail a continuous and increasing expenditure on naval armaments. Until the high seas, as world trade routes, are brought under international control, no permanent or even substantial limitation of armaments is possible."

The statement also says: "Disarmament is not a phrase but a policy," and claims that the action it proposes would be an "earnest of good faith held out to the world by the League of Nations itself." (Notably by Great Britain and America) by agreeing to merge national interests at sea in an international authority.

AMERICAN BANK IN POLAND
WARSAW, Aug. 24 (P).—An American bank, the first in Poland, has been opened, under the name of the American Bank of Poland, with a capital of \$5,000,000. The bank is financed by the International Match Corporation, with the primary object to finance exportations of raw materials from Poland.



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Special Correspondence

SHE wasn't bigger than a minute, with bright brown eyes and little bobbing curls, and she came up to the yellow cab standing at the curb and told the driver confidentially that she couldn't find her mamma.

It appeared that when she came out of Sunday School she didn't see her mamma waiting for her and so had gone to the home of friends near the church to see if she was there, and had found no one at home. And now, though she knew the number and street where she lived, she didn't quite know how to get there, and would he please take her?

Well, he most certainly would! As ceremoniously as if she were a princess he put her into the cab and away they went, not really like Cinderella, of course, but anyway her coach was pumpkin-colored! When they arrived, it was discovered that she was too little to reach the bell, and that matter was also gallantly attended to.

And so, through the kindness of the taxi driver Miss Curly Locks reached home, safe and sound, and there her mother found her. When her mother asked if she were frightened when she found herself alone and not quite knowing which way to go, she replied with assurance: "No, I knew God would take care of His little girl."

Bristol, Eng.

Special Correspondence

EVERY example, however small, of the application of the Golden Rule in business is of value, because sometimes the apparent sacrifice of a small amount to one whose business is likewise small means more than a much larger amount would to a big company.

A consignment of sugar, sent to a small country shopkeeper, was somewhat damaged by water while in transit. A claim on the railway company was sent in via the wholesaler who had forwarded the bags. After some negotiations with the railway the wholesaler obtained an offer from them of approximately half the amount claimed, and this suggestion was sent to the shopkeeper.

In the meantime, however, he had been busy, and said in reply that after drying the sugar in the sun he had disposed of it without loss, and therefore could not accept the amount offered.

ANGORA EX-GOVERNOR HAS BEEN CAPTURED

By Special Cable

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 24.—Abdul Kadir, ex-Governor of Angora and one of the principal instigators of the recent Smyrna plot, who was condemned to the extreme penalty in

contumacy at the Smyrna trial, has at last been apprehended. For nearly two months he has succeeded in evading the police and his capture was primarily due to a Government official who happened to recognize him. He has been sent to Angora, where the tribunal of independence will deal with him. The Angora trial will terminate on Thursday next, after which the tribunal will pronounce the sentences.

The Attorney-General has demanded a sentence of capital punishment on Djavid Bey Nail Bey, Doctor Nazim Bey, Hilmi Bey and perpetual hard labor for nine others and the acquittal of the remainder.

FRANCE CHARGES REPORT IS POLITICAL

International Control of Ar-
maments Causes Dispute

GENEVA, Aug. 24 (P).—An incident involving the United States, France and Italy over the problem of establishing international control of armaments caused a ruffle last night at the disarmament negotiations. France filed a statement declaring that the minority report against such control presented by the United States, Great Britain, Japan, Italy, Sweden and Chile was based on political considerations, whereas the military experts were only empowered to discuss the technical aspects of disarmament problems.

The French delegation also declared that the American position was illogical, as the United States had advocated international control over opium. General Marquis of Italy asserted that there was no analogy between opium as a humanitarian question and international control of armaments, which involved sovereignty.

Brig-Gen. Dennis E. Nolan, representing the United States, declared that the successful operation of the Washington Naval Treaty, which was founded not upon international supervision, but upon good faith and respect for treaty obligations, had convinced the American Government that international control was not applicable to agreements for the limitation of armaments. General Nolan insisted that France had opposed international control of opium as advocated by the United States.

GASOLINE IS FOUND BETTER THAN USUAL

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—The average motor gasoline marketed in the United States this summer is much better than usual, say chemists of the Bureau of Mines, who have just completed their fourteenth survey covering ten representative cities.

The point wherein gasoline excels or falls below par is in its volatility, or its ability to vaporize readily. E. C. Lane and J. M. Devine, of the Bureau of Mines, state that the volatility of this summer's gasoline is almost the same as that of last winter.

JAPAN REVERSES POLICY

TOKYO, Aug. 24 (P).—A Foreign Office spokesman announcing the opening of the South Pacific Trade Conference at Tokyo on Oct. 9, declared Japan had reversed its entire emigration policy, after discovering the futility and folly of previous efforts to send out its excess population to places where it is not wanted. He declared that henceforth Japan intends to colonize Hokkaido, Formosa, and other possessions, but does not intend to emigrate to Australia, Canada and other countries, realizing that the previous policy caused much trouble and ill feeling.

NEGRO WOMEN MEET IN WEST

Delegates From 40 States
Discuss the National
Growth of Race

OAKLAND, Calif. (Staff Corre-

spondence).—The urge for justice, education and the right to achieve, underlies the success attained by the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs recently in convention here, said Mrs. Helen Curtis, who came from Liberia to attend this convocation of 420 Negro women delegates from 40 states.

As noteworthy as the plans outlined by the convention for future expansion of the theme developed by the delegates, "lifting as we climb," No Negro women's club, it was stated, can affiliate with the national organization which does not devote some part of its time to a definite piece of work designed to advance, not only the interests of the Negro throughout the world but also to establish right and therefore peaceful relations between the white and Negro races.

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune of Daytona, Fla., was re-elected president of the association. A fund of \$10,000 has been raised, it was announced, as a memorial to Mrs. Mary B. Talbert, a former president of the association. It was also voted to open a national headquarters in Washington. The convention will meet there two years hence when it is hoped a sum of \$30,000 will be raised. The structure to be erected will house all the political and welfare activities of organized Negro women in America. Interest accruing from the Talbert fund will be used for the upkeep of the Frederick Douglass home in Washington.

As wife of the former James L. Curtis, who was sent out by Presi-

dent Wilson in 1915 as United States Minister and Consul-General of Liberia, Mrs. Curtis has done much for her people. She is a member of the faculty of Monrovia College, West Africa, and for 17 months saw service with the Y. W. C. A. forces in France during the war, the first Negro woman to go overseas for that purpose.

"Things are very much brighter in Liberia," said Mrs. Curtis in an interview. "The task at times seems insuperable but we have no time for discouragement. In the little Republic of Liberia, there are 3,000,000 tribal aborigines and 50,000 civilized blacks. Here and there we see the light breaking through, thanks to the fine leadership of C. D. B. King, President, a Librarian of education and ability, who is beginning to gather up the strands of civilization that they may be woven into a national fabric."

"Industrialization of Liberia has begun. A good example of what is being done in this line is the recent purchase of 1,000,000 acres by the Firestone Rubber Company. Rubber is being planted there and for the first time, work under modern conditions is being offered Liberians. Even manual labor has an educational value to the crude native. Schools are opening and vocational guidance, agriculture and home training are finding their first beginnings in this country so little understood but which is bound to prosper and contribute its share to the civilizing processes of man."

ALTITUDE RECORD BROKEN

VERSAILLES, France, Aug. 21 (P).—M. Callizo is reported to have broken the world's altitude record, reaching a height of 12,800 meters. The record had stood 12,066 meters, a mark made by the same aviator. Callizo took off at the airfield and landed at Le Bourget two hours and 25 minutes later. His instruments will be officially tested by the Air Ministry, but experts here are confident that the record will stand. The mark he set is approximately eight miles.

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Mr. Brookhart Answers the
Views of Henry J. Allen
on Farmers' Situation

WAMEGO, Kan., Aug. 25 (AP)—Col. Smith W. Brookhart, Republican senatorial nominee from Iowa, told a farmers' union picnic audience here that one reason western farmers "cannot get a square deal is because there are springing up constantly statesmen in the West who are traitors to their own communities." He charged that Henry J. Allen, former Governor of Kansas, "seems to have recently joined this class."

An article in a Chicago newspaper representing Mr. Allen as having said specific instances to show that Kansas is full of successful and prosperous farmers and quoting him as saying that the "present unhappy condition of the Iowa farmer is not the result of poor crops and bad prices but is due to speculation in a bursted real estate boom for which there is no legislative remedy," was made the basis for Colonel Brookhart's attack.

"I am sure," said Colonel Brookhart, "that Governor Allen's statement of the condition of his own State is as reliable as that in reference to Iowa. He says the present reaction in Iowa is the result of a 'giant speculation in real estate.' There was not 7 per cent of the Iowa land that was ever sold in speculation. In 1920, at the top of the boom, the census value of Iowa land was only \$227 an acre on an average for the whole State. This was the highest basis anybody ever used for figuring cost of production. The census of 1925 reduced the price to \$149 an acre and cost of production is being figured by the farmers upon that basis now."

Combating Mr. Allen's view regarding the ineffectiveness of legislative remedies, Colonel Brookhart said: "However, he without doubt supported the Transportation Act which has put \$19,000,000,000 of value into the railroads when the market value was \$12,000,000,000, and gave them a return of 5 1/2 per cent upon all that value, which amounts to more than 9 per cent upon their net value."

BRITISH LEADERS STAY BREAKAWAY Number of Miners at Work Drops Considerably

By Cable from Monitor Bureau.
LONDON, Aug. 25.—The miners' leaders including Herbert Smith, Arthur Cook, Thomas Richards and William P. Richardson have reassembled here in connection with their promised reopening of the negotiations for the ending of the coal stoppage. The effects of these leaders' recent tour of Nottingham and Derbyshire collieries where several thousand miners had signed on for work upon the owners' terms are now apparent. Only 5000 tons of coal were raised in these districts yesterday and the number of men at work has dropped materially.

Collisions between the police and the strikers are also reported at Mansfield and other centers. The men returning from the pits have been attacked by organized bands of strikers who have also picketed the workers' houses and intimidated their families. So large has been the scale of this intimidation that the breakaway from the Miners' Federation, which stands for the continued stoppage, has been for the time being checked. The police upon the spot have been reinforced, but the difficulty in restoring order is considerable in view of the animosity existing between the workers and the strikers and the fact that what is known as the "peaceful picketing" of the workers' houses and work places is permitted by existing law. A new phase in the coal dispute has thus commenced, the outcome of which is still uncertain.

NORTH DAKOTA HOME EXPERIMENT COSTLY

BISMARCK, N. D., Aug. 25 (AP)—Indications are that the total deficit to North Dakota from the activities of the State Home Builders' Association will total \$400,000, according to the report of the State Industrial Commission for 1925, just off the press.

Of the \$400,000 estimated to have been the cost of the State's venture into the home-building business, \$190,233.09 still is due to the Bank of North Dakota, which advanced the money to finance the project. This will be paid off in about four years, according to present estimates, since the state tax levy for that purpose provides about \$50,000 annually.

ITALIANS COMMENT ON KELLOGG SPEECH

By Special Cable.
ROME, Aug. 24.—Frank B. Kellogg's speech at Plattsburg receives only today comment on the part of the Italian press. The *Giornale d'Italia* writes that Italy makes res-

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ervation on the American Govern-
ment's desire to extend "the prin-
ciples of the Washington treaty" to
cruisers, destroyers and submarines.
The small naval units the reduction
of whose tonnage is desired consti-
tute the only means of defense of
those countries having an extensive
coastline to protect.

Moreover Italy, like other naval
states whose financial resources are
limited is not in the position to build
battleships, but must concentrate on
the construction of small naval units,
especially submarines and maritime
defense essential to its existence.

CHINESE ENTRY RULES STUDIED

Commonwealth Club Finds
Conditions in the Main
Are Equitable and Fair

SAN FRANCISCO (Staff Cor-
respondence)—Administration of im-
migration laws relative to the en-
trance of Chinese at the port of San
Francisco is in the main equitable
and fair, finds a committee appointed
by the immigration section of the
Commonwealth Club investigating
alleged injustices meted out to Chi-
nese, especially merchants and stu-
dents. The report is lengthy and
considered important as a summary
of points in opposition to the claims
of Chinese which have been made
through their attorneys and the Chi-
nese Chamber of Commerce.

The Chinese complain that Chinese
arrivals here are not accorded the
rights and privileges granted to them
by federal laws, statutes, rules and
regulations. After reviewing the
work done at Angel Island and the
work of the Board of Special Inquiry,
the report shows that Chinese re-
ceive two opportunities to prove ad-
missibility and right of rehearing in
Washington. Denial of a third hear-
ing is favored since "a practice of
continued reopenings would open
the doors to fraud and bolster up
discrepancies in statements nullifying
the whole inquiry."

The investigators find no evidence
that there is any more difficulty for
Chinese merchants of that class to
enter than there is for any European
merchant of similar status. Most
large importers and exporters come
first-class and little delay is found
with this class. Rulings apply to the
merchants of all countries.

The term "merchandise" has been
abused by the Chinese, observes the
report. In San Francisco in 70 con-
cerns are found 751 active partners
and 1980 silent partners. The capital
of these concerns is quite moderate.
"D. these concerns carry such an ex-
cessive number of partners for the
purpose of seeking benefits under the
Chinese Exclusion law?" queries the
report.

The committee upholds the contention
of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce
that too much time is required to
get a "certificate to re-enter," due
to the fact that the return certificate
must be issued under two sets of
rules—the immigration law and the
Chinese law. "The committee
holds, however, that the old pro-
cedure of no time limit is untenable."

AMERICA QUESTIONS BABY CLINIC'S CLOSE

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 24 (AP)—
The American chargé d'affaires has
visited Nusret Bey, the diplomatic
representative of the Ankara Gov-
ernment, demanding to know why
the Turkish police have closed the
American baby clinic at Istanbul,
which is supported by "the com-
mittee" in the United States through Rear
Admiral Mark L. Bristol, the American
High Commissioner.

Nusret Bey expressed ignorance of
the police action and promised to
communicate with Ankara. The
clinic, which is conducted by Turk-
ish doctors for the exclusive care of
Turkish babies, has been in opera-
tion about four years. Admiral Bristol
is now on a cruise in the Black Sea.

RADIOCAST OF SERVICES OF THE MOTHER CHURCH

Continuing next Sunday, the morn-
ing service of The Mother Church,
The First Church of Christ, Scientist,
in Boston, Mass., will be broadcast
at 9:45 o'clock eastern standard
time—10:45 o'clock daylight saving
time—by Station WEEI of Boston on
a wavelength of 348 meters. The
services were formerly broadcast
only the first Sunday of the month
but during August and September
they will be broadcast every Sunday.

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Clarence Dale Badgley of Springfield, O., and His Prix de Rome Design

Prix de Rome Winner Earned Success by Long, Hard Work

Three-Year Architectural Fellowship Rewards
Youth for Childhood Toil for Education

SPRINGFIELD, O., Aug. 24 (Spe-
cial)—This year's winner of the Prix
de Rome in architecture, Clarence
Dale Badgley, of this city, won the
notable architectural honor with his
three-year fellowship in Rome, by
plucking his way along against
difficulties. Mr. Badgley is a
graduate of Ohio State University
and also of Columbia University,
making his way through these insti-
tutions against great odds.

The young winner was born of
humble parents in an old farm-
house in Warren County, O. It was
at the same time as Arthur Dean,
also of this city, who won the prize
three years ago.

Mr. Badgley's design was one for
using a reservoir in a large city to
create a civic monument. In the
foreground is a reservoir surrounded
by walks in stone and laid out in
classical style with a large fountain
playing from the center of the water
and several smaller ones at the end.

The middle of the reservoir is
made into a large circle and at a
distance behind and curving with
it is a large wall in ornate classic
style.

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THE MEASURE OF YOUR CURTAINS
That's the first thing we look to.
They're measured before washing,
so their original size will be re-
tained exactly. Returned as desired
but not as when new.

BLANKETS, too, are carefully
washed with mildest of soap and
guaranteed not to shrink. Re-
turned soft and cozy.

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He will give you full information
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of any article you may wish to
give him.

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PHILADELPHIA
"An individual plant giving individual
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The New Blouse Back in
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August Coat Sale

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style with a promenade and shrubs
around the top and statues and a
small fountain in the middle at the
base and other statues in various
niches along the wall.
The whole edifice was conceived
to be at the end of a parkway look-
ing toward a large city and crown-
ing some height which would be
suitable for a large reservoir and
give an imposing vista.

MARX SEES NEED OF PATRIOTIC HARMONY

Nonco-operation, He Says,
Shows Lack of Democracy

BERLIN, Aug. 24 (AP)—The Ger-
man nation has been severely taken
to task by Wilhelm Marx, the Chan-
cellor, in an address before a Roman
Catholic convention in Breslau.
There is very little true spirit of
democratic co-operation in Germany,
Dr. Marx said, and sections of the
nation are too much under the spell
of individualism which strangles and
kills the spirit of harmony, the fur-
therance of which ought to be the
supreme task of all.

"To sneer, to criticize, to abuse the
existing state of authority and at

10,000 LETTER HEADS \$27.50
10,000 Envelopes to Match (6 1/2 x 9 1/2)
Hammermill Bond—20 lbs. White
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Established 1823 Charge Accounts
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Major Grey

Real East India Chutney
and Delicious
Pint Jars, \$1.00
Quart Jars, \$1.75
Strictly Family Grocers for Over
100 Years

At 5 A. M. the cows
are milked. At 11 A. M.
tomorrow the milk is
delivered to your door-
step. Truly a remark-
able achievement—
made possible by our
fleet of glass-lined
wonder trucks. All
Scott-Powell milk is
better, sweeter and
"Fresher by a Day"

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the same time refuse to help
construct the State in no way con-
sistive to the State's welfare," con-
tinued Dr. Marx, "and, moreover,
it is most unpatriotic."
"The duty of all patriotic citizens
is to strive to the best of their ability
for a revival of the economic and
national life. It is not patriotic to
injure the feelings of those from
whom one differs on questions of or-
ganization of the State while refus-
ing to help eliminate those differ-
ences of opinion and exert all pos-
sible energy for the Nation's welfare.
It is also unpatriotic for individual
citizens to make demands on the
State which might be granted in nor-
mal and prosperous times but not in
the present day of heavy taxation.
The State, like every citizen, has a
right to self-preservation."

ITALY HELPED FINANCE FLIGHT

Norge Airship Property of
the Government—Mussolini
Signs Convention

ROME, Aug. 24 (AP)—The Italian
Premier, Benito Mussolini has signed
a convention with the Aero Club of
Norway defining the economic rela-
tions between the Italian Government
and the club in connection with the
recent polar flight of the Norge. This
flight over the pole was essentially
the work of Italians from the tech-
nical side, and was financed to a con-
siderable extent by Italy, from which
the contributions exceeded 3,500,000
lira.

The convention includes an agree-
ment regarding the material from the
dismantled airship, now at Seat-
tle, Wash. It will be sent to Italy
early in September as the property
of the Italian Government, and it is
probably the airship will be re-
assembled.

A letter has been received by
Signor Mussolini from Dr. Rolf
Thommessen, president of the Aero
Club of Norway, commenting on the
Amundsen-Ellsworth-Nobile trans-
atlantic flight and thanking the Italian
Government for its part in the under-
taking.

"It may conscientiously be
affirmed," says Dr. Thommessen,
"that had it not been for the skill
and experience lent by the Italian
Government to the expedition and for
the generous support given, realiza-
tion of the plan would have been im-
possible. The capability of General
Nobile in his capacity as designer
and builder of the airship Norge,
with all the numerous and important
modifications conceived and effected
by him, and his judgment as com-
mander of the airship during the
flight cannot be estimated too highly."

"It was he who directed all the
vast aeronautical organization of the
expedition and who achieved this or-
ganization in all its details." The
letter goes on to tell in detail of the
work of General Nobile and declared:
"The magnificent results obtained
from the expedition clearly show that
the construction of the airship, the
modifications effected, the technical
difficulties and the command of the
airship during the entire flight could
not have been better."

CRAIG'S CLEAN COAL

Now is the time to replenish that coal bin
with our clean Lehigh Coal. High quality,
light weight, prompt and efficient service.
Get in your requirements before the rail rush
starts.

JOHN T. CRAIG & CO.
Wayne Junction, Germantown, Olney
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tany St., Mt. Airy, Pa. Phone Ger. 5529.

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SUNSET STORIES

An Example in Division

ONCE upon a time there were
two boys and two dogs; and
both dogs belonged to one boy,
and the other boy had none.

Both dogs had been given to him
by a friend of his Mother's. The
other boy, Dusky, had come to the
house one day and asked whether
she might stay there, because she
had no home at all Robin and his
sisters and his Father and Mother
all said she might. Dusky said she
might, too, so she stayed. And Lady
and Dusky and Robin had great fun
together, for everywhere that Robin
went the two dogs were sure to go,
like Mary's little lamb.

That was before Robin had a little
boy to play with. After awhile a
little boy named Merry moved into
the neighborhood, and Robin and
Merry became great friends and
played together almost all day long,
except when they were eating or
sleeping, and Dusky and Lady played
with them. So there, you see, were
the two boys and the two dogs.

Sometimes Robin went to Merry's
house to play. When it was time to
go home he called Lady and Dusky
and they all three ran off together,
and Merry was left alone.

Sometimes Robin went to Merry's
house to play. When it was time to
go home he called Lady and Dusky
and they all three ran off together,
and Merry was left alone.

One day, when Merry was going
home alone, Robin, who was standing
with his two dogs watching him go,
thought he looked lonely, and he said
to himself, "Merry hasn't any dog to
go home with him."

Just as he said that, Lady bounded
down the hill after Merry and started
to follow him home. Merry turned
around, and there stood Robin up
the hill with Dusky by his side.

"If Lady follows you all the way
home, you don't need to send her
back," called Robin. Then he and
Dusky went into the house—just a
bit soberly, to be sure, for they both
loved Lady; but then, you see, they
went home with Merry.

When Robin's Mother heard about
it, she called up Merry's Mother on

the phone; and when Merry's Mother
heard about it, she called up Robin's
Mother on the phone.

"Lady followed Merry

RADIO

STORAGE TYPE "B" BATTERIES EASY TO USE

If Batteries are Preferred
to Eliminator "Wet" Is
More Economical

Although the 1926-27 radio season will without doubt mark a great advance in battery eliminator apparatus, and many fans will turn with confidence to the improved and compact instruments now on the market, there will be many who still wish to continue with batteries. Battery charging apparatus has also made rapid strides recently, and for those who can afford the "wet" type of battery, neat and efficient units have been designed to keep the voltage constantly at peak. In the following article Don Wallace, radio engineer and correspondent for the Radio Department of The Christian Science Monitor, has given a comprehensive outline of how to care for the "wet" or storage type of "B" batteries.

Storage "B" batteries are generally the most economical in the long run. It is true they cost more at the start, but when used with multiple tube sets their economy is quite evident. The upkeep of this type of battery is practically nothing and is not so difficult as many suppose.

Practically all types of battery chargers have attachments to convert them into "B" battery chargers. If the attachments do not come with the battery charger originally they may be purchased at a nominal figure at the same place in which the charger was purchased. With this in mind we will not go into detail in discussing the different types of battery chargers but will go more into the care of the "B" batteries themselves.

Generally when purchased, the "B" batteries are dry charged. That is, there is not any solution in the individual cells making up the "B" batteries when received. The instructions which go with the cells are usually rather complete and will be explained here for reference. If the cells have become dry charged, mix a solution of sulphuric acid together with water. Be sure to pour the acid into the water and not the water into the acid. If this precaution is not noted severe boiling will take place, and the acid will spill. Even a dilute solution of this acid will burn holes in the clothing so care is urged during the complete process of mixing the solution.

Care of Acid
The solution should be mixed in a glass, hard rubber or lead container, as these will not be affected by the acid. Sulphuric acid should be added to the water (distilled water only should be used) until the specific gravity, as indicated on a battery hydrometer, is 1.280. The battery hydrometer may be purchased at any radio store for a few cents.

After the solution has cooled and has been thoroughly mixed, take another hydrometer reading. If the solution reads higher than 1.280 water should be added. If the reading is correct, if the solution reads lower than 1.280, sulphuric acid should be added until the proper specific gravity is indicated on the hydrometer. A good way to test the accuracy of the hydrometer and to determine if the hydrometer is working satisfactorily is to test the distilled water. The distilled water should read 1.000.

Be sure to handle the sulphuric acid very carefully. As a precaution it will be well to have a bottle of dilute ammonia at hand. Ordinary household ammonia diluted in water will do. If some of the sulphuric acid should by chance get on the clothes, or anything else, quickly moisten the spot with some of the dilute ammonia. A cloth dampened in the ammonia will do very nicely. The best policy is to do the mixing either in the basement or outside, and to put on old clothes before starting.

When the solution is mixed and all ready, pour it slowly into the cells of the "B" batteries. The top of the lead plates inside of the storage "B" batteries should be covered to a height of about one-half inch over the top of the plate. A very good way to put the solution into the "B" batteries is to use the hydrometer as a suction pump. Squeeze the bulb on the hydrometer, insert it in the solution, let the bulb expand and the hydrometer will draw up a quantity of the solution (electrolyte). Then insert the nozzle of the hydrometer into the "B" battery and then by squeezing the bulb once more the

solution will go into the "B" battery cell without spilling or causing inconvenience.

Finishing Touches

When all the cells of the "B" battery have been filled with a dampened cloth (dampened with ammonia) and wipe up any portion of the solution which has dropped on the tops or on the outside of the cells. The "B" battery may then be used as it is in the manner explained above.

The first charge will generally run down in a short time so it is advisable to charge the battery after a few days. If an electrolytic rectifier has been purchased for this purpose the instructions will indicate the connection and method of charging. This solution is different from the one used in the "B" batteries and care should be taken not to confuse the two.

If other charges are used, either of the mechanical or bulb type, be sure to follow the instructions as indicated by the makers of these types of rectifiers. Rectifying battery chargers are used to change the 60-cycle alternating house lighting current into direct current and use this direct current to charge the batteries. The current in the down-town of many large cities is direct current and if so, the method for charging is very simple.

If the battery is charged in the section of the city where the current is direct current secure one 75-watt lamp, connect one side to the positive side of the "B" battery to be charged. The positive of the "B" battery is marked either by a plus sign or by the post being painted red. The positive of the direct current city mains may be determined by inserting both leads from the line in a glass containing a weak solution of salt water. Excessive bubbling will then occur at the negative, while the lead that does not bubble so much will be the positive lead.

The negative lead of the storage "B" battery may then be connected directly to the negative of the city mains. All of this of course applies to batteries being charged in the down-town district where direct current is being used. The others should be charged as indicated by the makers of the different types of "B" battery chargers that are now on the market. Generally speaking, not more than 75 volts of "B" battery should be recharged at one time and if the "B" battery is made up of more than 35 or 40 cells, each section should be charged separately.

Never add more sulphuric acid to the solution in the cells. If the level of the water in the cells falls below one-eighth inch above the top of the plates distilled water should be added. No more of the sulphuric acid solution should be added in any case.

The condition of the "B" battery may be determined by taking readings of one or two cells, using the hydrometer for this purpose. When the cells have dropped to a reading of 1.150 or less the battery should be placed on charge once more. A voltmeter may also be used for determining the condition of the cells. In this case the voltage readings should be taken while the battery is connected to the set and the set operating. The readings will be practically useless otherwise. The voltage per cell fully charged is about 2.2 volts. The recharging should be done as soon as the cell voltage has dropped below 2.0 or 1.9 volts. Twelve cells may be read at once if desired and may be considered as fully charged if they read over 26 volts, and may be considered as discharged when they reach 23 volts. If the "B" batteries are used in the house it will be well to place them on rubber mats in order to preclude any damage being done to the flooring or woodwork from the electrolyte.

Australian Show Is Most Successful

Washington, Aug. 25

ABOUT \$235,000 worth of apparatus was exhibited at the Australian Wireless Exhibition recently held in Melbourne, approximately 80 per cent being of American manufacture, states a report to the Department of Commerce from Assistant Trade Commissioner Julian B. Foster, Melbourne, Australia.

More than 55,000 people visited the show, which was the largest of its kind ever held in the Southern Hemisphere. The 48 stands showing wireless apparatus of every type created great public interest, and has already resulted in increased sales. A large display of home-made equipment was on view, but the tendency was to center attention on complete sets with simplified methods of tuning. Hundreds of new members have enrolled in the listeners-in-league and the outlook for future radio sales is said to be favorable.

RADIO BEACON TESTS CONDUCTED

Bureau of Standards Work
to Aid Aviation

Ground tests of radio beacons for aviation purposes are to be conducted at College Park, Maryland, in which radio-equipped automobile will simulate an airplane, it was announced by the Bureau of Standards. This new car, equipped with complete radio transmitting and receiving stations, as well as instruments for studying the vagaries of electromagnetic waves, was designed by Dr. C. B. Lillie of the radio laboratory and S. E. von Annum of the automobile section.

It is to be used in two major lines of investigations—the use of radio on aircraft and in studies relating to the vagaries of radio waves. This radio-equipped car is not to be confused with a car of similar exterior appearance used by the radio inspection service of the Department of Commerce. The Bureau of Standards' car was not designed for supervisory work. Virtually, this car is a mobile experimental radio laboratory and its services will largely be alternated between the two field stations of the Bureau of Standards—one at Kensington and the other at College Park, both located in Maryland.

The car accommodates radio telephone transmitting and receiving sets; apparatus for measuring the field intensity or strength of signals from radiating stations; a semi-automatic recorder for studying the phenomenon of fading of radio signals; and radio direction finders. In constructing this automobile, special provisions were made for the transmission of signals, and use of certain radio equipment. For example: Arrangement is made for attaching masts and antenna insulators in using an elevated antenna; special fittings are provided for carrying a direction-finder on the roof of the car; there is a special compartment for collapsible antenna masts; and the sides of the motorized vehicle contain boxes for carrying special batteries for radio experiments.

dependent. What the World Is Doing:
6:40—George Hall and his Royal Arcadians.
7:30—Olive Saylor's "Footlight and Lamplight," by Hamletta Mallett.
7:45—Music, 7:50—"History of Civilization," C. K. O'Brien.
8—Specialty program, 8:15—George Hall and his Royal Arcadians.

WNYC, New York City (536 Meters)
7:30 p. m.—Concert band from Central Park, New York.

WOR, Newark, N. J. (405 Meters)
5:15 p. m.—Jacques Jacob's ensemble.
6:30—Orestes' Queensland orchestra.
7:15—Vanderbilt orchestra, 8—Arthur Pryor's band, 8:30—Band concert, 8:45—Pryor's band, 8:50—Band concert, 8:55—Pryor's band, 9:00—Band concert, 9:05—Pryor's band, 9:10—Band concert, 9:15—Pryor's band, 9:20—Band concert, 9:25—Pryor's band, 9:30—Band concert, 9:35—Pryor's band, 9:40—Band concert, 9:45—Pryor's band, 9:50—Band concert, 9:55—Pryor's band, 10:00—Band concert, 10:05—Pryor's band, 10:10—Band concert, 10:15—Pryor's band, 10:20—Band concert, 10:25—Pryor's band, 10:30—Band concert, 10:35—Pryor's band, 10:40—Band concert, 10:45—Pryor's band, 10:50—Band concert, 10:55—Pryor's band, 11:00—Band concert, 11:05—Pryor's band, 11:10—Band concert, 11:15—Pryor's band, 11:20—Band concert, 11:25—Pryor's band, 11:30—Band concert, 11:35—Pryor's band, 11:40—Band concert, 11:45—Pryor's band, 11:50—Band concert, 11:55—Pryor's band, 12:00—Band concert, 12:05—Pryor's band, 12:10—Band concert, 12:15—Pryor's band, 12:20—Band concert, 12:25—Pryor's band, 12:30—Band concert, 12:35—Pryor's band, 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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

The Making of Rhodesia

The Making of Rhodesia, by H. Marshall Hall. C. M. G. London: Macmillan & Co. 18s.

THE average man probably has very little knowledge of how the vigorous and newly self-governing South African state, Rhodesia, came into being. Some people may remember vaguely Rhodes' expedition to the north and the Matabele rebellion. But the events of the epoch between 1885 and 1900, the decisive period in the history of the formation of Rhodesia, have been overlaid by the history of the Jameson raid and the Boer War, and so forgotten. Mr. Marshall Hall, who is certainly well qualified to be the historian, has now placed the whole fascinating story together in a well-documented and apparently accurate narrative.

About 1885 it became evident to discerning observers that a new era in the history of South and Central Africa was about to open. On the one hand "civilization" in the form of missionaries, traders, hunters, prospectors for minerals and so forth were beginning to penetrate into the center of that Dark Continent, which was known only to Arab slave traders until the journeys of Livingstone revealed the barbarous conditions of its life to the outside world. On the other hand, no sooner did contact between "civilization" and barbarism begin than it gave rise to a set of problems which compelled the intervention of civilized governments, which in turn started a scramble between those governments for the control of Africa whose outcome is shown on its map today.

Of all those who realized the new situation none was more discerning or was in a better position for taking advantage of the opportunity than Cecil Rhodes, who later gave his name to the country he won. Rhodes early determined that south Central Africa should fall under the British flag and British standards of law and government, and that it should not fall to the Portuguese or the German colonial Republic of the Transvaal. Mr. Marshall Hall's book is mainly an account of how Rhodes and his associates initiated their enterprise and of the adventures and consequences which followed.

Briefly the volume tells of how the way to the north was won against the opposition of President Kruger and in spite of the timidity and procrastination of Downing Street. It tells of

the early negotiations with Lobengula, the shrewd but tyrannical chief of the great military tribe of the Matabele who terrorized the land between the Limpopo and the Zambezi. It tells of the efforts to bring the territory to the north under the control of Rhodes' Chartered Company and of the dealings with native chiefs, with the Portuguese and the Belgians, which were involved. It tells of the first expedition of pioneer prospectors and settlers, of the inevitable conflict which followed with the Matabele, of the settlement which was made, of the subsequent Matabele rebellion, when 400 whites were massacred or killed in battle, and of



BRIG.-GEN. GEORGE PEREIRA

Whose Journeys in the Chinese Empire Are Narrated by Sir Francis Younghusband in "Peking to Lhasa" (Houghton, Mifflin)

A Good Book, Master Deric!

Deric in Mesa Verde, by Deric Nussbaum. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.75.

IT IS a question whether it is possible for a child to enjoy a book written by another child as much as grown persons do. The naive forms of expression that are so refreshing to older readers are merely a part of children's common vocabulary and pass unnoticed with them.

Nevertheless young readers will like the unfamiliar field and the first-hand experiences of "Deric in Mesa Verde," even though the delight that older people will take in Deric's boyish comments and in his lovable non-sequiturs.

Evidently Putnam's had good success with 12-year-old David Binney Putnam's account of his trip with Bobbie's Archæologist Expedition, "David Goes Voyaging," that they have been moved again to try a book by a youngster. "Deric in Mesa Verde" is another 12-year-old boy's account of his experiences in Mesa Verde National Park, where his father is superintendent. There is a foreword by Stephen T. Mather, director of the National Park Service, and the illustrations are from photographs and fascinating drawings by Deric's mother.

A Great Tableland
Mesa Verde means "The Green Table"; it is in the southwestern corner of Colorado, and as its name suggests, is a great tableland covered with a forest of piñon and cedar. It has been converted into a national park on account of its beauty, its geological peculiarities, and particularly because of the cliff-dweller ruins to be found there.

Since he was 7 Deric has lived there with his father and mother, in a house built to look like an old Pueblo Indian house, on the very edge of a canyon. From his front door he looks into Spruce Tree Canyon, one of the largest cliff-dweller habitations. Near by are Government headquarters, the museum and offices all built in imitation of Indian houses.

From the middle of May until the first of November the park is open to visitors, and Deric and his father and the rangers have all they can do to look after sightseers. He goes in search of relics that may be lying on the surface. Actual digging has to be done under Government supervision. In the winter the family is snowed in, with contact with the outside world only twice a month, when a ranger takes a horse and a pack animal and goes over the 30-mile trail to Mancos for the mail and supplies. In that season there are lessons.

"A Peach of a Find"
Deric says he is going to be an archaeologist like his father, and he seems to have a passion for collecting, not only the tangible relics of the cliff-dwellers, but also their traditions and facts about their mode of life. Such things make up part of the substance of his book. He is also much interested in living Indians and seems to be welcome at their hogans.

One of Deric's most thrilling experiences was the finding of a perfect stone ax belonging to the cliff-dwellers. He and another boy were browsing round Navajo Canyon when on a ledge in a little cave they found the "cutest ruin" they had ever seen. It didn't take them long to put a pole against the cliff and "shimmy up." (This language is mainly Deric's.) In the middle of the rock pile, at the back of the cave was some-

thing like two branches sticking up. The boys worked it free and discovered they had made "a peach of a find." It was a perfect stone ax with the handle, something very rare, that the museum had lacked up to that time. Of course such thrills do not come every day but there is "something stirring all the time."

Besides being an archaeologist Deric shows signs of being a humorist. At least he has a nimble way of commenting on persons and events. Once at the end of two days perfect (to Deric) in their complement of discovery, impromptu camping and sketchy food, Deric writes, "We left the train about 11 o'clock and didn't get home until 6. I thought we had a great time, but some of the men were awfully hungry, and they didn't have much to say."

Then here is the way the problem of woman in industry is solved in

A Child of the Circus

The Circus Lady, by Josephine DeMott Robinson. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company. \$2.50.

EXISTENCE inside the white tent has always been full of glamour and mystery to those outside. The modest narrative of "The Circus Lady," famous equestrienne, makes it clear that the lot of a "circus lady" is steady application to hard work. There is only one law in the circus world, we read, one law simple and unerring: The circus must go on. There are no amendments.

"The Circus Lady" is the simple autobiography of a girl born into a circus family. Her maternal grandfather was the famous French star, Louise Tournier, with remarkable ability, and "temperament" to match. Her aunt was little Molly Brown, also famous and "temperamental." Her great-uncle was a circus rider and a friend of Napoleon, and there is a story that the Little Corporal himself sometimes changed places with his friend and rode the ring in his stead. Josephine's father was, first, premier dancer, then bareback rider, and finally owner of an American show called the DeMott & Ward Circus and Menagerie.

The account of Josephine's earlier years, when she traveled with her father's circus wagons, in company with her mother and seven brothers and sisters, is full of interest. It gives a notion of the thoroughness with which every task had to be performed under the prudent eye of that French father and mother, and of the staid sobriety that characterized the life of the circus family. In Josephine's girlhood the family wintered at Frankfort, Pa., where the children went regularly to school. But rigid practice in the ring barn went on too, and work on costumes in the late spare moments.

What most impressed little Josephine, as she came in contact with the children of the Outside, was that they always seemed to live a life of delightful uncertainty in which they could do lessons or not as they chose and never watch the clock, as did people who must get a thing done at a fixed time and get it done. Thus arose the name "Herbie's Circus," suggested because Mr. Finley seemed to have on call animals that he summoned forth one after another for our entertainment.

We had, on this trip, three days packed with unforgettable pleasure, but in retrospect stands out most clearly the readiness of our host to be of service at every turn. This is well illustrated by his interest in making outside contacts for the men stationed for the summer in the national forest where "Herbie's Circus" was located.

In early spring a letter from him had come to the desk of the county librarian. In it he expressed the pleasure he had had in his asso-

Navajo land: "Howla worked up here for a few months. His wife is a Navajo woman and a fine weaver. They went back to the Reservation so she could have more time to weave blankets. She let her people take care of the children and cook."

A good book, Master Deric!

Three Books to Buy This Week

For the Defence: Turkey, by A. J. Toynbee and K. P. Kirkwood (Benn, 15s.; Scribner, \$3).

For the Prosecution: Samuel Taylor Coleridge, by George F. R. Swayne (Capricorn, 12s. 6d.; H. K. Mout, \$3.50).

For the Fun of It: Deric in Mesa Verde, by Deric Nussbaum (Putnam, \$1.75).

A Child of the Circus

seasons with Barnum and Bailey she returned again to private life, sometimes riding for a star in a motion picture, and conducting a riding school; but "heart and soul still belong to the lot and the red wagons and the Big Top."

Her narrative is homely, cheerful, plucky, told by one who knows so thoroughly what she is talking about that literary form is at a discount.

The Library

Supplying the Remote Mountain Camp With Books

EVERY now and then we learn of a piece of county library service which shows that no place need be too remote to be provided with books. This story of an unique "branch" library, which reached forest rangers in an isolated forestry station, begins with the interest and resourcefulness of the leader of a camp.

"Herbie's Circus," we named the camp. It nestled 4000 feet above sea level, in the heart of the mountains that appear along the rough forest service trails in the Salmon Mountains of Siskiyou County, Calif. Lofly pines, a wealth of wild flowers, a pure, ice-cold brook edged with maidenhair fern, and a surrounding glory of mountain peaks all combined to make this a perfect camp site in a national forest.

Herbert Finley was our host, a man with a love of the open and a love of books. He spared no effort to make his guests happy; he utilized every natural resource to emphasize the wild beauty of the surroundings. From the porcupine he brought to us with the aid of a long pole, to the deer we almost succeeded in petting, the visit was an unbelievable procession of wild things. Thus arose the name "Herbie's Circus," suggested because Mr. Finley seemed to have on call animals that he summoned forth one after another for our entertainment.

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Form and Significance

Why We Look at Pictures, by Carl H. P. Thurston. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$4.

THE more one attempts to put the finger upon the subject of "Why We Look at Pictures," or any similar explanation, the more it would seem to evade the grasp. For such questions are never solved, although there is fun to be had in the attempt of solution. Volumes like the present one are valuable in their presentation of the many problems of the artist, the tricks of his craftsmanship, the style in which he employs his means. And then there is the importance of representation and its significance for the artist.

Mr. Thurston has left no aspect of the art of painting untouched. His intention is to present "a practical aid to the enjoyment of pictures." He begins with the more obvious beauties of the picture and gradually works toward the deeper, more significant aspects that are usually remote from the knowledge and experience of the casual observer. "It seems a little odd that art, alone among human pleasures, should be expected to yield as much pleasure to those who come to it ignorant and inexperienced as it does to those who have especially prepared themselves to understand it."

A Great Deal to Learn

From the subsequent discussion it becomes clear that there is a great deal to learn in order to turn toward the subject with increased refinement of taste and added joy. The author begins with considerations of texture, volume, shape, substance, space, focus. The consideration of movement is important in a medium in which "it is not easy to depict movement—where nothing moves." There must be motion-suggesting details that will present the character of movement.

In portraiture, the intention of the artist is toward presenting the "individuality" of the sitter.

The discussion of representation versus illustration is always interesting because the line of demarcation between the two is so indefinite. "Extreme purists say that a picture ought not to depend upon even a title—not to mention a story—as an aid to interpretation, but should be wholly self-explanatory." This is an exaggeration in one direction as is the story-telling in the other. The author considers that the meanings should be interwoven with the forms, so that one may enhance the other. Meaning is much more important.

In decorative painting there is another emphasis, that is the adornment of the wall space. A flat, unobtrusive simplicity is suggested to enhance the architectural plan. Decorative painting is not meant for close observation nor for prolonged appreciation, but attracts the observer to it casually, "with half an eye."

"Absolute" Painting

Concerning "absolute" painting, the author says it has no more claim to first place than etching or lithography. Although "it is true that as one's familiarity with it increases, meanings drop gradually out of consciousness," it is not a matter of conscious independence of meaning, but for art, we expect something more than beauty, and this something cannot reach its full development without the aid of representative forms.

One is inclined to agree with the author's statement that there is an intensive experience of the modern art movement. There had been a complete shift in the direction of the abstract, but there seemed to be a gap somewhere, for so many artists have acknowledged their return to a fuller expression on the canvas by recognizing the importance of the pictorial. The blending of form and meaning as the ultimate fine balance that is required in the true masterpiece is discussed by the author with reference to the old masters. There was a simplification of the form with ingenuity and imagination, so that it would enhance the meaning; for example, Rembrandt developing a rougher and more intricate texture in paint in order to

catch the qualities in some of his sitters, or Piero della Francesca using lines of almost geometrical rigor to suggest the granite in the characters of some tough old warriors. "The unity between form and meaning is probably the most important blend that can be made in painting, but a gifted painter will try to achieve as many more as his subject permits."

The volume is compact with innumerable considerations that absorb the lover of art.

INEZ HAYNES IRWIN
Author of "Maid's Little School" (Viking)

Romance in Borders

The Romance of the Boundaries, by John T. Faris. New York: Harper & Bros. \$4.

JOHN Faris has given many proofs of his zeal for hunting out unfamiliar episodes in American history and assembling their details. In this pursuit he was particularly successful in the instance of his "Romance of Forgotten Towns." Now he has indulged the same propensity by collecting data about the many boundary disputes that are scattered along the course of territorial and state development.

These boundary disputes, so far as Mr. Faris is concerned with them, fall into two classes, international and state. International misunderstandings about frontiers seem to have followed the border all the way from Maine to Texas and to have extended in time from colonial days to 1912, when the findings of a commission appointed to decide on the vagaries of the Rio Grande were finally confirmed by Congress after 60 years of making surveys, setting up monuments, and adjusting difficulties.

Many of the misunderstandings arose from the use of ambiguous terms in the original treaties or grants. Others came from difficulty in locating the geographical points named, and others still from the disposition of certain geographical formations to take to themselves means of locomotion and move, as in the case of the constantly shifting, migrating Rio Grande.

Then there was the case of the forty-fifth parallel, which had long been recognized as the line between the Dutch and the French in America and was still retained as the

limit of territory when Dutch New Netherlands became English New York. Yet no one seemed to know where the forty-fifth parallel was. Finally, in 1766, the French and the English agreed to make each an independent survey and, strangely, came out with a discrepancy of some six miles, each surveyor making his own province smaller than did his adversary. After considerable more work the line was laid out.

State boundaries have even been more confusing, though perhaps less serious than international lines.

For example, there is the case of Connecticut, whose boundaries have still recent times been in perpetual motion, both at home and in her Western Reserve. In the early days there was great trouble with New York, a fact not to be wondered at when one considers the inadequacy of the landmarks. In one place it was recorded, "We set up a stake in the middle of a boggy meadow."

Less colorful and romantic than Mr. Faris' "Romance of Forgotten Towns," this book still contains a large store of familiar history and curious anecdote.

Mr. Cabot's work necessarily bears

some traces of immaturity—a tendency to be overdone, to announce leading authorities on the Balkans in error without adequately substantiating his criticism, and to use imported theories without sufficiently assimilating them and making them his own. On the other hand, the author has proved his ability to handle a theme of some magnitude, deal effectively with a vast mass of material and to present his arguments in concise and dignified language.

A Balkan Monograph

The Balkan Conflict in Transylvania, by John M. Cabot. Boston: The Beacon Press, Inc. \$2.

THIS promising little work from the pen of an illustrious Boston family has already performed distinguished service as the thesis for the author's degrees at Harvard and Oxford and as winner of the Philip Washburn prize. It serves to introduce a young historian who recommends himself most agreeably by the thoroughness with which he traces each movement of the present to its source in the past, and by the searching tests which he imposes upon each fact before admitting it to a place in his argument. Such qualities make for the just appraisal and the true historian.

Mr. Cabot has courageously tackled the Transylvanian problem, one of the tangle of Balkan puzzles that for centuries has kept Hungarians and Rumanians in a state of mutual mistrust, and even now, despite the changes effected at Versailles, can hardly be counted a closed issue. Assuming that the Hungarian minority in Transylvania will never rest so long as it remains subject to Rumanian rule, the author sets himself to evolve a *modus vivendi* that may be acceptable to both sides. Beginning by submitting the respective claims to the test of ethnography, culture, economics, geography, history and strategy, he concludes that the main Hungarian section of the area should be granted full autonomy, though he admits that such a solution would require on both sides a certain tolerance and sacrifice of ambition, evidences of which have unfortunately not yet made their appearance.

Mr. Cabot leaves his conclusion somewhat underdeveloped and overqualified. Evidently he is chiefly concerned in the building up of his method of historical investigation, which is certainly well conceived and full of interest. In his excursions into political philosophy he is not quite so sure of his bearings. One cannot, for example, accept at its face value the maxim that "the nation with the higher culture almost always provides the better administration." The Romans, with their extraordinary genius for administration, were inferior in culture to the politically incapable Greeks. Administrative efficiency, in any case, is merely a particular phase of western culture. Other forms of culture, as in the Orient, have not been associated with the art. It is not certain that humanity will always attach so much importance to it.

Again, we are told that the enlightened nations of the world have the right to rule over more backward sections because they can govern these sections so much better than can the inhabitants themselves. This may be a convenient maxim to justify political moves that are otherwise unpalatable, but it is not a self-evident fact. Nations, like human beings, are perhaps no worse for a period in the wilderness before they find the light. And it may sometimes help a backward race to let it wander in its own wildness and find its own light. Russia, blundering through Bolshevism, may in the end be better off than if it had been taken in hand by some efficient nation and presented with a system of government not congenial to its particular genius.

Incidentally these considerations have little bearing on the Transylvanian question, for the difference in culture between Hungarians and Rumanians is not sufficiently marked vitally to affect the discussion.

Mr. Cabot's work necessarily bears

There's Plenty for All

Can We Complete Abroad? by C. C. Martin. New York: National Foreign Trade Council. 25 cents.

TO THE astonishment of Europeans, who believe American traders to be "incapable of developing international practice," says Mr. Martin, American products have been adapted to buyers' requirements in such widely differing markets as Australia and the Argentine, and, largely through advertising and the advice of consular officers and trade commissioners, the United States has captured about one-fifth of the commerce of the world.

"By virtue of the combination of state and private initiative," says one of the European foreign observers quoted by Mr. Martin, "American exporting trade will be placed in a position where it will be able to study foreign markets in an exceptionally thorough manner. . . . Europeans should watch Americans, study them and imitate them so far as possible. . . . We are moved by the economic hegemony of the United States."

Justification for the apprehensions of America's competitors is strikingly set forth by Mr. Martin in the following words:

They see massed in the United States, wealth and productive power greater than the world has ever known, greater than could be assembled by our united trade rivals. They see this wealth and the product of this industrial power sweeping along trade channels of large and small countries, and the banners of our commerce carried forward by skillful men who will not be stopped. They see our Government officials and representatives of business organizations examining minutely the commercial fields of the world, and they note an avowedly planned material, in all languages, seeking the buyer in the remotest hamlet.

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Books Received

Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the endorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

She Shall Have Music, by Alyce Gregory. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$3.

Voodoo, by Annie Calland. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$2.50.

U. S. Study Democracy, by H. E. Buchholz. Baltimore: Warwick & York, Inc.

An Outline History of China, by Herbert H. Gowen and Janet W. Hall. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$4.

Samuel Taylor Coleridge, by Hugh L. Hanson. Fausset, New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$2.50.

The Laboring Branch, by Naomi Mitchison. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$1.75.

East Wind, by Amy Lowell. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$2.25.

The Kingdom of Dreams, by Russell E. O'Hara. New York: The Macaulay Company. \$2.

Left the Lucky, by Clara Sharpe Hough. New York: The Century Company. \$2.

The Tired Trolley Car, by Beth A. Retner. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$2.

The International Labor Organization, by Paul Perikoff. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$3.

Touring New England, by Clara Walker Whiteside. Philadelphia: The Penn Publishing Company. \$5.

One Hundred and One New Ways for Women to Make Money, by Ruth Leigh. New York: Simon & Schuster. \$2.

Orpheus With His Lute, by W. M. L. Hutchinson. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.25.

A Touch of Earth, by Lella Warren. New York: Simon & Schuster. \$2.

The Hunter, by Ernest Glinville. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$2.50.

Primitive Negro Sculpture, by Paul Guillaume and Thomas Munro. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$2.

On the Trail of Ancient Man, by Roy Chapman Andrews. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$6.

Capitalism and Socialism, by Miriam Call Potter. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.

The Spokesman's Secretary, by Up-ton Sinclair. Pasadena: Published by the Author. \$1.25.

The Beginnings of English Literary Periodicals, by Walter Graham. New York: Oxford University Press, American Branch.

The Outlook for American Prose, by Joseph Warren Beach. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. \$2.50.

The Future of Israel, by James Waterman Wise. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.

Praterly Row, by Lynn and Lois Montross. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$2.

The Glory of Egypt, by Louis Moreau. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$2.

The Golden Dancer, by Cyril Hume. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$2.

Red Earth, by Jane England. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$2.

With Seaplane and Sledge in the Arctic, by George Binney. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$2.

The Secret Deed, by J. Cleft-Adams. New York: Robert M. McBride & Co. \$2.

A Manifest Destiny, by A. D. Howden Smith. New York: Brentano's. \$2.50.

Eugene O'Neill, by Barrett H. Clark. New York: Robert M. McBride & Co. \$1.

The White Menace, by John Rhode. New York: Robert M. McBride & Co. \$2.

Gay's Year on Sunset Island, by Marguerite Aspinwall. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.75.

The Celestial City, by Baroness Orczy. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$2.

Cordell Chamberlain, by Meade Mumford. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.

Managaku, by Fannie Hurst. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$2.

Maid's Little School, by Inez Haynes Irwin. New York: The Viking Press. \$1.50.

By Wyndham Lewis. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$2.50.

The Great Brighton Mystery, by J. S. Fletcher. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. \$1.

Cambridge, Past and Present, by Brian W. Downs. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$6.

The Road to Lamond, by "Gan-pat" (M. L. A. Gompertz). New York: George H. Doran

Putting Farms on Business Basis the Object of Long-Time Planning

Dr. John D. Black, Agricultural Economist, Comments
on Kinds and Value of Programs

Washington, D. C., Special Correspondence
MORE than half the states of the Union have now either worked out a long-time program for the agricultural industry of the State or are at work upon one. In several instances, sectional or regional agricultural programs are under consideration and much has been thought, said and written about a national agricultural program.

Unsystematized and uncorrelated plans, methods and procedure no longer satisfy agricultural leaders. Too well they have seen where the great number of independent plans and performances have led.

Long-time planning is gradually coming to be recognized as essential to permanent success in agriculture, as it is in manufacturing and commerce. The increasing space given each year on the agricultural press to regional, state, county and community programs shows that the average rural readers are interested as well as the leaders.

The Programs Analyzed
Miss Mary G. Lacy, librarian of the bureau of agricultural economics in the United States Department of Agriculture, has assisted others in the study of these programs by compiling and issuing a comprehensive annotated bibliography on the subject that is now in its second edition, and still in great demand.

Dr. John D. Black, chief of the division of agricultural economics of the University of Minnesota, has made a study of them, based on the published literature and on correspondence with state officers.

"The first 10 state programs vary a great deal in origin and purpose," says Dr. Black. "Some have been developed entirely on the agricultural college campuses. Most of them, however, represent the joint effort of agricultural college workers, state departments of agriculture, farm organizations, and in some cases chambers of commerce, editors of farm journals, and the like."

"Some are comprehensive programs covering all phases of agriculture, including the farm home as well as the farm; others are restricted programs covering one or two things. Some are so general, in their statements that they will serve with only slight changes for the next 50 years; others consist mostly of specific recommendations as to what to do next year. The most complete of these state programs are those of Oregon and Colorado."

County Basis
"Six of these 10 states attempt to reduce their state program to a county basis, believing that only when it is reduced to terms of conditions in restricted areas can it safely be followed. Oregon has already reduced its state program to a county basis. Two states have only county programs, believing that conditions are so varied in these states that it is impossible to work out a state-wide program. One state has decided to work out its program upon a regional rather than upon a county basis. The little state of Delaware finds its farming varying so much that only the community will serve as a unit for programs."

Only nine of the 40 states replying to my inquiry can be definitely classified as not subscribing in considerable measure to the program idea. Several of these went out of their way to explain why they were opposed to the idea.

In general, their theory is that each individual farmer should be taught to keep a record of his own business, how to analyze these records and how to interpret data on prices and production and consumption, and how these work out as individual program each year for his particular farm.

Extension Forces
"The job of the extension forces according to these administrators, is principally to get as many farmers as possible to keep the necessary farm records and then help them analyze them where possible. The price and production data needed are available to the farmers in newspapers, farm journals and Government market reports. But it may be advisable in some cases, they admit, to assemble such of these data as particularly apply and arrange them in convenient form and distribute them to the farmers."

"The theory of the program-makers, in contrast, is that only a few of the farmers will collect the necessary data, or, having collected it, will be able to make a proper analysis of it and of the data on prices, production and consumption. Therefore, someone must collect and analyze these data for them and, on the basis of this analysis, determine what individual farmers should do next year."

"Since they cannot possibly do this for each farmer in the State, they must be content with doing it in a general way for all of them, or, better still, for all of them in one region or county or community. To be sure, a general program cannot be made to fit every farm even in one community; but if it is carefully made, and more carefully stated, it will lead very many in the right direction."

Outlook Reports
Dr. Black points out that the United States Department of Agriculture furnished a foundation for such programs when, in 1923, it began to issue its annual Agriculture Outlook Report for the entire country based on all pertinent information both domestic and foreign available to its commodity specialists, economists and statisticians. Dr. Black states that these reports are an important influence, especially where taken up and promulgated by public and other agencies in the various states. "It could easily be demonstrated," he says, "that there has been considerable readjustment in our agriculture along the lines laid out in these outlook studies."

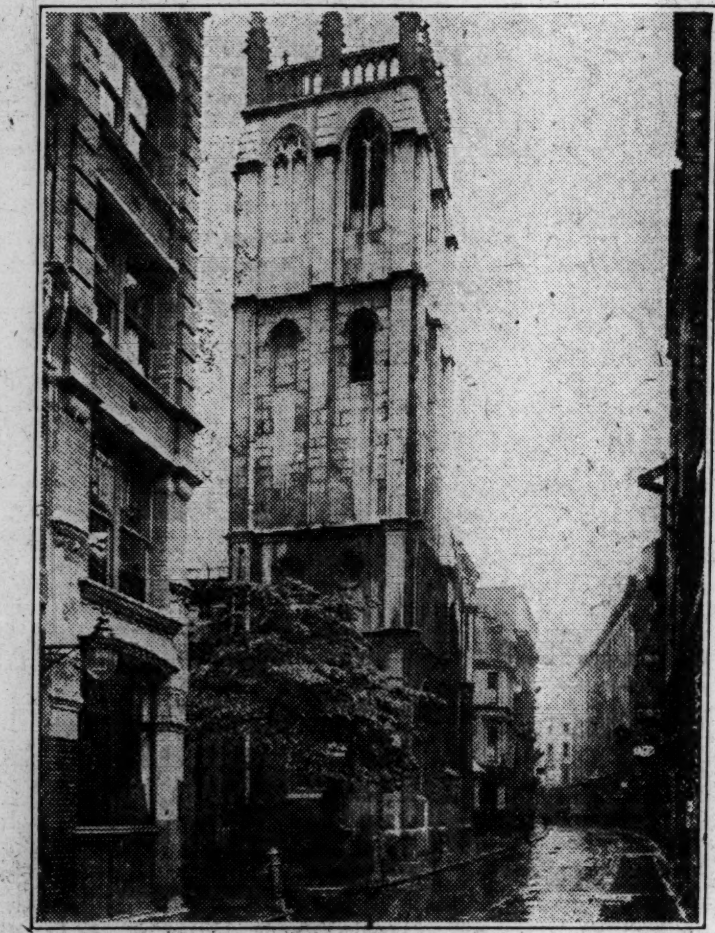
After studying closely the subject as a whole and the many programs, and after pointing out many present limitations in our knowledge, our methods and our machinery, Dr. Black concludes, "Most states should eventually have some sort of state

program of readjustment or, better still, a set of regional programs of readjustment.

"Present programs are to be criticized in some cases for including too much; in my judgment, they should be narrowed down to a few recommendations of major importance for the period and a few others applying to next year particularly. These latter should be changed each year. Other programs no doubt include recommendations that are untimely or unsound. It is best to wait if there is any doubt."

"Dr. Black recognizes the danger in many specific recommendations and that a perfectly good program may seem to go wrong because of a series of late spring or early autumn frosts or big crops, and that wars, epidemics and droughts will upset all calculations."

"It is always easier to sit on the fence and watch," admits Dr. Black, "but it is time for all concerned to get off and push. But which way will we push? This is really the big question to be solved. It will be well to



St. Dunstan's, Wood Street, One of the 19 London Churches, the Removal of Which Has Been Recommended by the City Churches Commission

A Berkshire Idyl

By ALBERT F. GILMORE

THE visitor for the first time to the hill country of western Massachusetts is quite likely to exclaim, How like rural England! In the wooded hills, the fertile valleys, the dark forests, the winding streams, in the beautiful estates with their majestic elms and stately evergreens shutting off the palatial residences from the eyes of the traveler along the well-constructed roads, he finds, momentarily, at least, striking resemblance to the rural districts of England.

As one sojourns for a time in that favored locality, however, the feeling of its likeness to the older country disappears, and there grows in its place a well defined sense of rustic atmosphere, wholly characteristic, wholly indigenous to the place, breathing the spirit of New, rather than of old England. Thus the feeling of resemblance, which after all is but slight, quickly passes as one gains intimate acquaintance with the varied details of the landscape.

A Running Stream
Through the gracious hospitality of a friend, I am spending a weekend here in this beautiful hill country, and as it is not my first visit I am coming to love this varied landscape for its own sake, for its multitude of natural beauties. The quiet and diversity of this rural scene quite satisfy my love for the countryside. From my chamber window I hear the sound of a running stream, one of Van Dyke's little rivers, which becomes vocal as it drops down a gentle fall to the foaming, flecked pool below, where one may easily imagine speckled trout are lying in cool seclusion. It is the Williams River which has its rise somewhere in the distant hills toward the New York border. It hurries its way between the wooded heights in the distance until it reaches level meadows whence in long sinuous curves, its haste overcome, it moves leisurely along by prosperous farmsteads whose luxuriant crops and well-kept herds bespeak fertile lands and prosperous husbandry. Some distance below it unites with the Housatonic, a much more pretentious stream which, coming down from the west, turns the busy wheels of many a hamlet as it makes its way to join the wide-sweeping Connecticut, some two score miles to the eastward.

At evening, a walk along the road which crosses the Williams River leads me by a prosperous farm where a fine herd of dairy cows finds ample pasture in the intervals bordering the stream. Their quiet demeanor as they feed leisurely in the cool air, quite explains why Burroughs called the cow "the rural divinity." Is not the cow the very symbol of rustic peace and contentment?

The Open Places
The elm-studded intervals bordering the winding river, the background of dark pines, the distant fields of grain and corn, the graying herds, the evenings of a host of feathered minstrels, all conspire to make up a scene which

strongly appeals to one's love of the open places.

Beyond the farmstead the road quickly takes me to the wood, a forest of magnificent white pines, dark and mysterious in the deepening twilight. By the roadside, from out the heart of the forest runs a purring brook, falling from stone to stone in gentle descent. Its music is irresistible. Quite lost in the charm of its mellow music, as I halt beside it, I am suddenly lifted to new heights of ecstasy by the notes of a hermit thrush, singing his vesper hymn. From out of the forest, full, rich, and clear, rise and fall the solemn cadences, *holly, holly, holly*, an entrancing melody. The murmur of the brook that adds to the unspeakable charm and I listen quite enchanted until the shades of night are fully drawn, and I make my way back to my host with my heart filled and thrilled with the indescribable appeal of this quiet countryside.

On the morrow, an early walk along this same road by the same woods, disclosed an abundance of bird life, quite unsurpassed in any locality. Along the stream are hosts of familiar, the regular summer inhabitants of central New England: catbird and sand piper, song sparrow and goldfinch, kingbird, and oriole, played in and out of the thick shrubbery, while in the magnificent elms, heavy with summer foliage, with huge boles and high-thrust crowns, greenlets and warblers voice their joy. In vain I search the sheltering banks for the cardinal flower and fringed gentians which on a former visit late in August, were found there in profusion.

From the telephone wire, a field sparrow easily distinguished by its reddish beak and legs, pipes his musical lay. It is not easy to identify all the members of the sparrow family by the color of plumage, as sparrow dress is much alike; but in each variety there is some distinguishing field mark, and their songs are quite distinctive, so that their identity is easy to establish, if one has gained the secret.

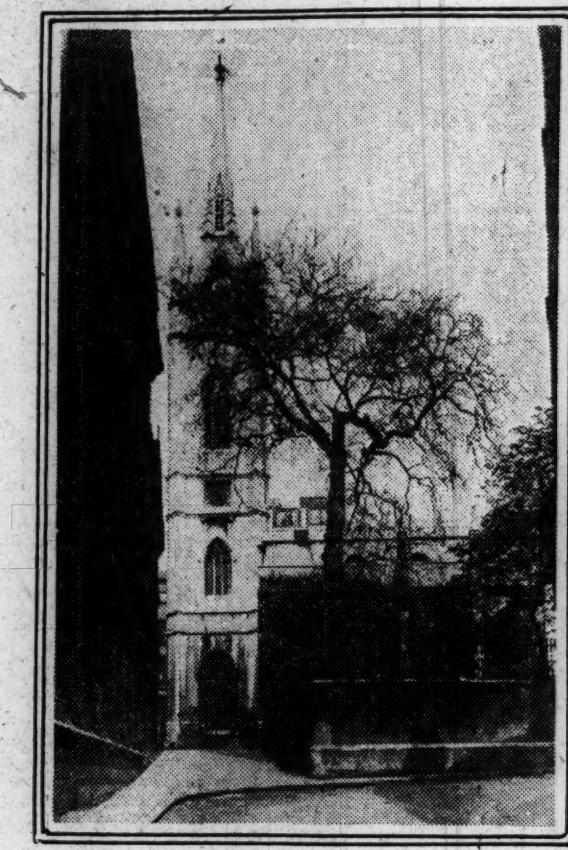
What a musical group are the sparrows and what grateful songsters! It seems that of all the numerous families which grace our summer landscape, none would be more missed were they to cease their merry whistles. The earliest songsters, they are also among the latest to disappear. Their season of song is one of the longest; they are familiar and friendly, some varieties even choosing nesting sites in the vines which grow about the porches of the farm houses. They come close about the dwellings, yet learn to keep out of reach of the house cat; and while several of the most attractive varieties are but brief sojourners during the migration season, even they may hear for a period all too brief the musical notes of the fox sparrow, of the white-crowned and the white-throated sparrows—all excellent songsters. While probably the song sparrow would win the prize as being most popular, both because of its excellent song and its friendly habits, yet the field sparrow, white throat and fox sparrows would undoubtedly receive much support.

Removal of Little Used Churches Is Urged as Economic Measure

Opponents of Bill in British Parliament Say Buildings
Must Be Preserved Because of Historic Value

London, Special Correspondence
THE fate of 19 old churches in the City of London hangs upon a bill introduced into the British Parliament by the Bishop of London. This bill is to facilitate the

yards in a straight line. You have thus got a little block of eight churches—St. Alban's Fore Street, and St. Mary's Aldermanbury, may be, and I think are, of interest, and they may be of sufficient interest to preserve, but why do you make the Church of England preserve them?



Left—St. Dunstan's in the East, Eastcheap. Right—St. Mary, Near Wood Street, St. Aldermanbury.

amalgamation of parishes and the removal of unwanted churches in areas where more have been set up than can be used. It is hoped by this means to make a large sum of money available for Church of England purposes on the outskirts of London, where the population has outgrown facilities for public worship.

The measure is strongly opposed as vandalism. On the other hand, powerful reasons of common sense are adduced in its support. The City of London was once a densely populated residential area. It is now almost entirely given up to offices and warehouses, the bulk of whose permanent occupants have become reduced to a comparatively small contingent of caretakers. Yet its churches remain and are served by considerable staffs of clergy provided for out of the funds of endowments, which cannot be diverted to other purposes without legislative sanction. "You have 46 churches, over 60 clergy, over 40 organists, vergers, cleaners, etc., employed at a yearly cost of between £250,000 and £300,000," said the Bishop of London in the House of Lords. "Do we want 46 churches, 46 organists, 46 choirs to minister to them?" he went on to ask. "About a dozen churches would be sufficient. We can make real use of only about a dozen churches."

Six Churches in Nine Acres
How close the edifices it is proposed to reduce in numbers now stand to one another has been described by Lord Hunsdon. "Take the ordinance map," he said in one of the debates, "and measure an equilateral triangle 300 yards in length on each side. It is, that is to say, roughly nine acres, the size of a reasonable sized garden, and it is bounded by Gracechurch Street on one side, King William Street on another, and Cornhill on the other. It faces the Royal Exchange and the Bank of England, and is bisected almost exactly by Lombard Street, of which you have heard. In that nine acres, which, with hardly any exaggeration at all, I may call the center of the world, there are six churches where one can do the work easily."

Another instance quoted by Lord Hunsdon is that of St. Alban's Fore Street and St. Mary's Aldermanbury, which are only 40 yards apart. "These two churches," he said, "are surrounded by six other churches, the furthest away being less than 250

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Why do you make the Church of England carry on what appears to the public as the scandal of having eight churches in a little circle which is not 300 yards across?"

Vandalism Charged
Opponents of the bill reply with equal conviction. However unnecessary from a Church of England point of view may be the places of worship which it is proposed to remove, they say, the buildings furnish an interesting record of seventeenth century architecture. Many of them were built by the famous Christopher Wren, who designed St. Paul's Cathedral. Numbers also were rebuilt out of public funds subsequent to the great fire of London, and should not be disposed of for the benefit of the members of any one denomination. The Lord Mayor and the City of London have adopted this view and petitioned Parliament against the measure. Sir Francis Younghusband, the explorer, says in *The Times*, "The day of the City churches is in the future. Not one should be destroyed only for the sake of the money the sale of its site may bring—a site hallowed by the worship of centuries."

One of the best known of the churches marked out for removal is that of St. Dunstan's in the East, whereof the tower and spire only are to be allowed to stand. This church boasts a garden containing a plane tree which tradition ascribes to the time of the reign of Queen Elizabeth's days. Part of the building was designed by Wren, and it occupies a location where the men who fought at Crecy, Poitiers and Agincourt are claimed to have worshipped before they took ship for France.

Another is St. Magnus-the-Martyr

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on the water's edge below London Bridge. This was built by Wren in 1676 on the site of an older church, of which Miles Coverdale, author of the first complete English version of the Bible, was rector, in the far-off years 1563-66. Others are All Hallows Lombard Street, All Hallows London Wall, St. Botolph Aldgate, St. Katherine Coleman, St. Clements Eastcheap, St. Mary-at-Hill, St. Mary Woolnoth, St. Michael Cornhill, St. Alban Wood Street, St. Anne and St. Agnes, St. Botolph Aldersgate, St. Dunstan in the West, St. Mary Aldermanbury, St. Michael Royal, St. Nicholas Cole Abbey, St. Stephen Coleman Street, and St. Vedast.



Eight Donkeys and a River

I WAS motoring northward from Cape Town toward the barren spaces and copper mines of Namaqualand. It was Sunday, and the villages were all alive with Cape carts, shining automobiles, groups of black-clothed Dutch folk.

At Clanwilliam, which is a cool town of orange trees, they told me that the Doorn River bridge was down. I pushed on, eager to reach Van Rhyndorp before dark; and the road was so full of interest that I forgot all about that bridge. Then I reached the ruins.

It was a broad river, and there was 100 yards of sand to cross before entering the shallow water. I wondered how any motorcar, or even a caterpillar tractor, could reach the other side.

Out of nothing a boy appeared—a small white boy wearing a limp felt hat. He showed the keenest interest in the car; admitted sorrowfully that he had never been away from his father's farm; shared my lunch of tinned salmon and bread; and finally waved his arms vigorously.

Looking into the sun-glare ahead, I saw that the boy's signal had produced a team of donkeys. Like ants they moved down from the skyline, vanished, and reappeared in the river.

When I photographed the boy, and when his father panted up with the donkeys, the boy told me excitedly what had happened. The father immediately implored me to photograph the whole family. "Yes, if the car comes safely across the river," I stipulated, and was assured that many cars had crossed this seemingly impassable stream without damage.

So he hitched chains to the front axles and with loud cries urged the

A Story by Tolstoy, Told an Artist, Retold to Those Who Will Listen

Tolstoy Might Have Been, With His Benign Countenance, the Wise Man He Told About

THE bearer of a message from Tolstoy is Edmund Shulte, one of the foremost artists in wrought iron work in America, who related the unusual story in an interview upon a recent visit to Pasadena, Florida. He has a story to tell which, so far as is known, was never written by the great Russian, but was told in answer to a request of Mr. Shulte. The story made a deep impression on the artist, and through the years which have followed he is always glad to tell the story, whenever there are those who want to hear.

Shulte, a native of Germany, early came into prominence in that country, attracting the attention of Kaiser Wilhelm who often came to his studio to watch him model. Because of his prominence a nephew of Tolstoy, Count Tolstoy, sent for him to do some work in his garden. Shulte went, completed the task, and at its conclusion, said, "Sir, I have only one request. I want to meet your uncle."

The Exile
The count refused, saying that his uncle could not be bothered. The youth pleaded, and finally his request was granted.

"My impression of Tolstoy is as vivid now as it was then," said Mr. Shulte. "He had gone into exile, had given up his wealth. He sat outdoors, wearing an old leather apron. He was peeling potatoes."

"He looked up as I was brought before him. I have a lasting picture of his benign countenance. I said,

"Tolstoy, I have come to ask you if you will tell me a story, a little moral story, that I can tell as I travel around the world. I can tell it as having come from Tolstoy. Please."

He was thoughtful a moment and then he said, "Yes, I will tell you a story."

The Story

One day a woman appeared before a wise old man, her face lined with grief and suffering. She came, hoping that he might lighten her grief by telling her how she could atone for a terrible sin she had committed. He offered her, as the way of atonement, that she go into the village and find the largest stone she could. This she was to carry back to him.

Another woman came, happy, carefree, light-hearted. "Ah, no," she said. "I have committed no great sin. Oh, yes, of course, I have always done right. Sometimes I have said unkind things. I am a little bit of a thing. They might have hurt a little; but I have never done any great wrong. Must I atone?"

The Lightened Load

The way of atonement pointed out to her was that she was to take an apron and go into the village. There she was to gather enough stones to fill it and return with them. She left to comply.

The first woman returned, physically weary, but over her face there was a calmness and peace which had not been there when first she sought the wise old man.

"But before complete forgiveness is possible," he told her, "you must carry back the stone and place it where you found it."

Exhausted, yet she turned to carry back her heavy load to the place from whence it came.

Then the other woman returned, still happy, carefree. "It was nothing. See, they aren't heavy. I found so many little ones, you see."

"Yes, you have found them," he told her. "Now to be forgiven for the things you have done you must carry them back and place them where you found them."

The Little Things
She turned away and gayly hurried down the road, thinking that soon all would be well.

As she left the first woman returned, her face lightened as the face of one who has found peace after long suffering and anguish self-inflicted.

"It is well now," she said, as she knelt for his blessing.

But the other one returned. Where there had been gaiety there was puzzlement. Perplexity, worry, the look of one with a burden which could not easily be cast off now marked her features. She came to him chastened. "But master, I have failed. So many—I could not find the places from where they had come. I could not place them where I found them."

"The way of atonement for little sins is hard," he replied sorrowfully, he being unable to comfort her.

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NEW YORK STOCK MARKET
STOCK MARKET

Bear Traders Become More Aggressive—Some Sharp Breaks

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—Selling pressure was renewed at the opening of today's stock market, which displayed a distinctly reactionary tone. Popular industrials were again thrust upon the market in large blocks, initial declines of a point or so being recorded by Allied Chemical, General Asphalt and Montgomery Ward.

United States Steel common and General Motors each opened 1/2 lower, the former touching the lowest price since the establishment of the new record high of 159 1/2 last week.

Strong buying support came into the market after the first batch of selling orders had been absorbed, bringing about recoveries of a point or more in some of the early weak spots.

The overnight selling originated largely with professional traders, who attempted to capitalize the publicity given to Professor Rhip's attack on the failure of many large corporations to give stockholders full information concerning their assets and earnings.

Rails related pressure was again buying support for this group being influenced by the fact that freight car loadings had exceeded the 1,000,000 mark for the twelfth consecutive week, and the publication of favorable July earnings statements.

Leaders Are Sold

Merchandise issues were heavy in reflection of speculative disappointment over the small margin of profit obtained by some companies on an unusually large gross business.

Foreign exchanges opened irregular. Speculative selling of the currency leaders broke out again at the higher levels, causing heavy unloading of other shares which had been bought to run. United States Steel yielded from 149 to 146 1/2, General Motors from 207 to 204 1/2, and Du Pont from 302 1/2 to 300.

United States Cast Iron Pipe, which had rebounded from 209 to 215 topped again to 213 1/2. Short covering started a rally which was in progress at midday.

The renewal rate on call loans was again unchanged at 4 1/2 per cent.

Bonds Reactionary

Reactionary tendencies predominated in today's bond market, but trading was extremely dull. Growing apprehension over the possibility of an early increase in the re-discount rate by the Federal Reserve bank, coupled with the heavy withdrawal of funds from the call loan market, undoubtedly inspired some of the selling. New offerings today totaled less than \$5,000,000.

In the foreign group, Polish Government bonds were the feature, moving up more than a point above yesterday's final quotation, and over six points above the low touched at the time of the market crash. Polish 6 1/2 also advanced a point to a new top. Some of the French issues were heavy.

Railroad loans lost ground despite the publication of additional favorable July earnings statements and the latest freight traffic report, showing loadings of more than a million cars for the twelfth consecutive week. Losses of a point or so were recorded by New York, Ontario & Western, and Chicago & North Western. Chicago & Eastern Railway 5s and Wilkes-Barre & Eastern Railway 5s.

Net declines in the industrial list were generally held to a minimum. Public utility mortgages moved within narrow and irregular limits.

United States Government issues showed small mixed changes.

REALTY EARNINGS
RUNNING AHEAD OF
LAST YEAR'S RECORD

Earnings of the United States Realty & Improvement Company continue to run in excess of last year's record. This is a reflection both of its sound rental position in New York and of the company's efficient operations of its construction subsidiary, the George A. Fuller Company.

Despite some recession in new building projects, the Fuller Company has a tremendous volume of unexecuted business on its books which will keep going full tilt through the present fiscal year, April 30, 1927. The company carried over on April 30 the largest volume of unfinished business in its history, with a backlog between \$400,000 and \$500,000 of such contracts on the books.

It is expected that the George A. Fuller Company will execute more than \$400,000 worth of work this year at a good profit, and it seems almost certain that the company will attribute more to United States Realty's profits than it did in the 1925-26 fiscal period.

IRON AND STEEL
PRODUCTION RECORD

The Iron Trade Review this week says: August bookings and production suggest a continuation of the record of heavy business for the summer period that is without parallel in the steel industry.

During the last three months mills have entered, produced and shipped well over 1,000,000 tons more than during the same period in 1925, when the high yearly output of steel was established.

Activities of the last three months averaged approximately 100,000 tons per day, or on a basis for the first three months of 1926, when production averaged slightly more than 70 per cent.

WHEAT PRICES FIRM
ON CHICAGO BOARD

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—(AP)—Wheat prices developed considerable firmness today after a hesitating start. Reports that country wheat was being bought at Liverpool tended to encourage speculative demand for wheat here.

Opening demand was 1/2 off, the Chicago wheat market sagged a trifle more, and then rose all around to above yesterday's finish.

Corn and soybean prices were easy, corn starting 1/2 lower to 1/4, and soybean subsequently showing a moderate general setback. Provisions had an upward slant.

CALIFORNIA OIL WELLS

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 25.—General Petroleum Company Z. 2000, No. 4 on the Bernard lease in the Ventura district is making 400 barrels of oil a day, and is expected to make 1,000 barrels in a year ago for 300 barrels, and is the best on the General Petroleum property.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON, Aug. 25.—Consols for money 8 1/2; 3 1/2; 4 1/2; 5 1/2; 6 1/2; 7 1/2; 8 1/2; 9 1/2; 10 1/2; 11 1/2; 12 1/2; 13 1/2; 14 1/2; 15 1/2; 16 1/2; 17 1/2; 18 1/2; 19 1/2; 20 1/2; 21 1/2; 22 1/2; 23 1/2; 24 1/2; 25 1/2; 26 1/2; 27 1/2; 28 1/2; 29 1/2; 30 1/2; 31 1/2; 32 1/2; 33 1/2; 34 1/2; 35 1/2; 36 1/2; 37 1/2; 38 1/2; 39 1/2; 40 1/2; 41 1/2; 42 1/2; 43 1/2; 44 1/2; 45 1/2; 46 1/2; 47 1/2; 48 1/2; 49 1/2; 50 1/2; 51 1/2; 52 1/2; 53 1/2; 54 1/2; 55 1/2; 56 1/2; 57 1/2; 58 1/2; 59 1/2; 60 1/2; 61 1/2; 62 1/2; 63 1/2; 64 1/2; 65 1/2; 66 1/2; 67 1/2; 68 1/2; 69 1/2; 70 1/2; 71 1/2; 72 1/2; 73 1/2; 74 1/2; 75 1/2; 76 1/2; 77 1/2; 78 1/2; 79 1/2; 80 1/2; 81 1/2; 82 1/2; 83 1/2; 84 1/2; 85 1/2; 86 1/2; 87 1/2; 88 1/2; 89 1/2; 90 1/2; 91 1/2; 92 1/2; 93 1/2; 94 1/2; 95 1/2; 96 1/2; 97 1/2; 98 1/2; 99 1/2; 100 1/2; 101 1/2; 102 1/2; 103 1/2; 104 1/2; 105 1/2; 106 1/2; 107 1/2; 108 1/2; 109 1/2; 110 1/2; 111 1/2; 112 1/2; 113 1/2; 114 1/2; 115 1/2; 116 1/2; 117 1/2; 118 1/2; 119 1/2; 120 1/2; 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FAIR DEALING

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Greece, having philosophically undergone eight revolutions since the beginning of this century, will probably be little affected by the violent transfer of power from Dictator Pangalos to Dictator Condylis. It happened on a Sunday afternoon when the Athenians had leisure enough to carry through

The Spectacle of Greece

a revolution. General Pangalos had unwisely taken a vacation, and his fate should be a warning to other dictators to stand close by the military machine lest someone else seize the throne. The army made Pangalos—the army puts him out. That is one of the difficulties with a political machine of that character—it responds with equal alacrity and efficiency to whomsoever seizes the control.

The new dictator announces that an election will be held within eight months to restore the civil power. Pangalos was fertile with just such promises, but the actual moment for the election never seemed to arrive. It is the vital failing of dictatorships that, however efficient the dictator, however laudable his purposes, however benevolent his despotism, he never seems to know when to retire. Nine times out of ten he is violently deposed. The declaration of General Condylis, that his first step is to be the strengthening of the armed forces of the state, does not augur well for his early and peaceful submission to the return of the civil power.

There is in Athens a street leading out of Constitution Square flanked on either side by the sidewalk tables of two well-known restaurants. The avenue between is colloquially known as the Dardanelles, and across it partisans of whatever political forces are struggling for control cast looks of hatred and defiance. At one time Venetians maintained one café, Royalists the other. In the rapid succession of governmental changes and revolution that followed the war new parties have come and gone, but always the Dardanelles has remained a no-man's land between the camps of rival political gossip. For even as in the days of Paul "the Athenians and strangers were there spent their time in nothing else, but either to tell, or to hear some new thing."

It would perhaps be an exaggeration to say that the politicians who sit day after day and hour after hour at the little white tables that flank the Athenian Dardanelles are the only ones affected by the frequent changes of government in Greece. But, in fact, these changes do affect the lives of the people, the progress of public affairs, the advance of industry to an amazingly trifling degree. While the Government has been subject to volcanic changes, while revolutions have supplanted peaceful political methods and the cafés were full of ex-premiers plotting to oust the ruling premier, Greece has gone on with its work with astonishing efficiency.

More than a million and a half of penniless and broken refugees have been absorbed into industrial activities and made a part of the productive forces of the country. Enormous plans for public works are being carried out. The Piræus, which has outstripped all ports, save Marseilles, trading through the Mediterranean, is being enlarged and improved by American and British capital. Athens, with a million people, which has until recently largely relied for water upon aqueducts dating back to the time of the Emperor Hadrian, is building a complete water system. Marshes are being drained and arid wastes irrigated around Saloniki. The United States, England and Germany are competing for contracts for Greek public works. And withal the people of that historic land seem incapable of maintaining a semblance of orderly political government.

Sometimes one wonders if better things would not result if the Dardanelles, instead of being bordered by cafés, were fringed with purveyors of less exciting wares. Be that as it may, Greece should find some way of so correcting her political methods as to inspire confidence in the other nations of the world.

One is inclined to agree with William P. MacCracken Jr., assistant secretary for aeronautics in the Department of Commerce of the United States, that Washington, the Nation's capital, should have a model municipal airport, if for no other reason than because of its conspicuous place in the country.

A Model Airport at Washington

And when the added reason is considered that there is need for such an airport in the national airway system, which is being developed under the new commercial aviation law, it is seen that both from a practical and sentimental point of view the appeal is equally valid. Indeed, Mr. MacCracken has stated that the national capital could easily become the center for air lines running north and south, while he sees that the force of the example that would be set by the construction of such an airport would lead other cities to follow, and the use of airplanes for all purposes would be encouraged and increased.

Primarily, of course, it is the question of its value in time of peace that must be considered in such a project as this possible airport, and the great usefulness of the airplane in such connection has been proved beyond doubt. But it is not necessary to come under the stigma of a war propagandist to call attention to the fact that an utter lack of preparedness for some possible contingency does not constitute a reasonable attitude of thought toward it. National preparedness should not mean the inculcation of the war sense, nor should it involve the holding in active readiness of large armies or armaments. It is rational, however, to urge that where it is possible to build up peace-time structures that could be used for purposes of national defense, it is wise to do so.

The sensible accumulation of a reserve fund by an individual or an organization need not be thought of, and should not be thought of, as in any way leading toward the condition that it is designed to offset. And the sensible up-

building of means of national defense, when such can be done in connection with peaceful activities, should likewise not be looked upon as leading toward or encouraging the possibility of war. "Semper paratus" is a motto that deserves earnest thought.

This paper has held consistently that the only valid solution of today's Chinese puzzle must be worked out by China herself. Yesterday, in the case of Russia, Europe (Japan aiding) proved by three disastrous failures that armed invasion cannot drive Bolshevism from power and establish instead genuine democratic control. Tomorrow, in the case of the fifteen-year-old Republic which lies along the Pacific coast of Asia, military intervention on the part of other states quite certainly would serve no good end.

Can China Be Helped to Help Herself?

Such a move, indeed, would oppose a greater menace to world peace than would a like action in Russia, since most of the powers have considerable holdings in the eighteen provinces, and the temptation to increase these might well present itself in a form not easily to be resisted. If that began, where would it end? To what most dangerous international complications might it not readily lead?

It would be a little more than a guess to attempt an estimate of the value of foreign-owned businesses and other interests in China. Perhaps it is somewhat indicative of their size and scope to set down that they have brought in above 300,000 residents. The Japanese are close to a half this total, and Russia, England and America show large figures. Then follow Portugal, France, Germany, Italy and Denmark, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Norway and Spain. This matter of non-Chinese property rights keeps the problem constantly before the responsible statesmen of both hemispheres. They may hope that Peking, at long last, will evolve some formulae by which to compose existing disorders. They may recognize the ill potentialities of any military adventure. What, none the less, is to be done when the lives of their nationals in China are set in jeopardy?—when legitimately acquired holdings are illegally taxed, confiscated, destroyed? It is this thread, running across the Chinese web, which, internationally speaking, shows blackest in the pattern.

Meanwhile the native war lords continue their game of battle and pillage. The cables tell us only a part of the bad whole, though enough to show that scarce a week passes but businesses are disrupted, properties suffer, lives are endangered or (too often) taken. The pessimist has much evidence to adduce when he declares that the agglomeration of tongues and civilizations which is labeled China never again will own one government.

Is it not possible for the powers signatory to the treaties of Washington (1922) to agree among themselves as to some proper course of joint action to set period to all this?—to find a practicable way to strengthen the weak hands and confirm the feeble knees of China's suffering masses? In the Four-Power Pact, England, France, Japan and the United States bound themselves to consult if "exigencies arose" to make that appear desirable. With the flat failure of the customs-debate and this prolonging of serious warfare, "exigencies" seems a modest word. In such case, of course, not that quartet of nations only, but all largely in interest should discuss ways and means looking to a bettering of the state of affairs. The eight powers which, with China, constituted the conference at the American capital, were: Belgium, France, Great Britain, Holland, Italy, Japan, Portugal and the United States. There are another eight with which Peking is treaty-joined: Spain, Sweden, Denmark and Switzerland, Brazil, Chile, Peru and Mexico.

It would waste precious time to send notes to whatever government may claim to rule the Yellow Republic. There is no power there capable of carrying out demands however righteous, no administration whose pledges are worth the ink and paper that bear them. But such states as might meet together—at London or Paris, or in Washington again; even in Shanghai—could, if no more, readjust their relations as to China and make preparations for a firmly united dealing with Peking when there shall seem any promise of good results in so doing. There never was a situation so dark that it could not be lightened by honest, concerted effort.

If, as in Rudyard Kipling's terse expression, "Transportation is civilization," the question of the continued supply of fuel for the motor vehicle is one of increasing world-wide importance. With something of the regularity of the groundless alarms over an impending food shortage (in face of the

abundant supply of grain and other foodstuffs that obtains wherever stable political conditions permit men to work on the land), statements based upon exhaustive studies claim that present known conditions point to a decreasing supply of petroleum and its derivatives. With all respect to the surveyors of oil possibilities it may be doubted whether there will not yet be found other great deposits in untested remote regions, or at depths far lower down than the present wells extend. Making all allowances for possible new discoveries, however, it must be conceded that if present tendencies to put the world on wheels continue, and any considerable portion of mankind follows the example of the American people, the time is not far distant when the demand will exceed the total apparent supply.

That the advance in cost of gasoline, under pressure of the enormously increased demand, has not been greater than the actual difference between prices of today and those of twenty years ago has in large part been due to the new processes by which a much larger percentage of the desirable lighter substance has been obtained from the crude petroleum. The discoveries of vast oil deposits in Mexico, Colombia, Texas, California and other territories have, of

course, aided in keeping down prices, but the chief factor has been the greater percentage of gasoline recovered. Without this increase prices would undoubtedly have gone much higher.

In this connection a highly important announcement is made of the invention of a method by which an excellent motor fuel is produced from low-grade bituminous coal and lignite. Experiments which have been conducted on an extensive scale are reported as having clearly indicated that by a new process of distillation inferior coals will yield liquid fuel of an excellent quality, at a cost that will enable it to compete with gasoline. Should it be found that this process works out in practical operation on a large scale, the immense deposits of low-grade coal located in many regions of the earth should make it possible to check undue increases in gasoline prices for many years to come.

When Christy Mathewson, the famous baseball pitcher, first put on a major league uniform in 1901, the college man—he was a graduate of Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa.—in the "big leagues" was so rare as to attract comment. Today nearly 100 former college men, many of them ranking among the best in the game, are performing on the major league diamond. They represent approximately fifty institutions of higher learning throughout the United States.

The College Man in the Major Leagues

Instead of being a novelty in professional baseball, it might be said that the college player is now a specialty, for major league managers, fully alert to the possibilities of developing and utilizing his skill on the diamond, are searching more and more into college ranks for their material. The high prices being asked for minor league stars are also furnishing an incentive to give more attention to the college player. Manager John McGraw of the New York Giants, Manager Connie Mack of the Philadelphia Athletics and former Manager Branch Rickey of the St. Louis Cardinals were noted in the past for showing preference for the college star, but now almost every manager is signing his share from college ranks. Today all sixteen major league teams have former college men in their lineups.

Not many college players go directly from the school diamond to the majors and "make good" in their first seasons there. George Sisler of St. Louis and Frank Frisch of the New York Giants are two of the few exceptions. Sisler is a graduate of the University of Michigan and Frisch went to Fordham University. The number who accomplish the jump from college field to major league diamond in one year is, however, steadily increasing. The college pitcher has the most difficult time staying up in his first season. Ernest W. Nevers, former Leland Stanford University star, managed to keep his place with the St. Louis Browns this year. Those who fail in their first attempts are sent to the minor leagues for more experience under optional agreements which enable the clubs to recall them.

It is true that the difference in the quality of play in the college and major leagues is very wide. But the college game is improving with better coaching and keener competition, and the major league managers are discovering that the college man possesses as much natural ability as the minor leaguer, in many instances, and, although lacking the thorough training of the minor leaguer, is quick and eager to learn. The amount of good that is being done toward the stabilization of the professional game of baseball by this influx of college men into its ranks is immeasurable. Coming as a rule from good families, the college graduates are raising its standards. They are honest and conscientious workers with sound ideals of sportsmanship, garnered from college sports competition. And, moreover, the benefit derived by the professional game is apparently reacting with a stabilizing effect upon the college game.

Random Ramblings

In a safe-driving test recently held in Washington, D. C., two motorists started to cover a certain distance. One driver was ordered to make speed at every hazard, the other to observe all the traffic laws. The result was that the former had eighteen distinct charges rendered against him and only beat the latter by a scant six minutes. Does this need any argument?

Growing "two blades of grass where one had grown before" has nothing on the condition shown by a recent survey of thirty-five blocks of property in Chicago. From this we learn that \$30,000 income was received last year from one clothing store in the "Loop" as compared with \$10,000 from the same place before prohibition, when it was operating as a saloon.

Viscount Cecil of Chelwood has said: "An international journalist is an agent for preserving the peace of the world."—More agents wanted.

It might be well for motorists to remember that from a practical standpoint giving the right of way is vastly better than being right in the way.

The reported purchase by King George V of England of half a rabbit moves one to wonder whether he preferred the hop or the nibble.

There are many ways offered to live an easy life, but one of the surest ways of doing so is to live within one's income.

Speaking of hand-mowing, of course you know what a snail is, what it is made of, by whom and where?

Judging by the condition of most straw hats, 'tis a good thing that summer is most over.

Those who wake up to find themselves famous have not been sleeping on the job.

If yeast makes the loaf work, is there no leaven for the loafer?

A really serious mistake is one from which nothing is learned.

"Is it common sense?" is a good second thought.

All eyes on the world's potato crop.

The National Consciousness of Estonia

CAN a country which has been a subject nation, the slave of its neighbors, compelled to speak their language and live their lives, for 700 years, maintain enough of an existence of its own to justify its adding one more to the nations of the world? Would it not have been better for it to remain a part of Russia, or Germany, or Sweden?

These were questions which interested me when I first came to Estonia, and before I had been here long I realized vividly that Estonia has not only kept active a national consciousness during her long years of oppression, but that since 1920 when she achieved her independence she has been making a valiant effort to develop in her people a sense of her own individuality as a nation.

There is melancholy and pathos in the story of Estonia, but it reads as a fascinating tale. The Estonians, who are closely related to the Finns in race and language, were known as a free nation as early as the fifth century, when they were noted as sea rovers and pirates and held combats with the Vikings. In the thirteenth century, after long resistance, they were conquered by the Christian Crusaders, and for 700 years they have been serfs under the rule of the Danes, Germans, Swedes, Poles, and Russians.

During the past 200 years they were ruled by Russia, but during that time much of the land was owned by German barons.

When the Tsarist Government was overthrown, the Estonians finally became free of Russia, but no sooner had they declared themselves to be an independent democratic nation than the Germans took possession of the land and compelled everyone to learn the German language. At the outbreak of the revolution in Germany the troops were withdrawn leaving Estonia unarmed, whereupon it was immediately invaded by the Bolsheviks.

New German troops came, supposedly to help fight the Bolsheviks, but their real intention soon became apparent and Estonia had to deal with two enemies at once. With the help of the Allies she succeeded in freeing herself, and a hard-earned peace treaty was signed with Russia in February, 1920. Estonia was admitted as a member of the League of Nations in 1921, and was recognized by the United States as an independent republic in 1922.

One factor in the preservation of national consciousness has been the national song festival. The first of these, in 1899, brought people together from all over the country, and although the songs were all in praise of the overlord and the rulers, this assembly of the recent serfs did much to arouse national spirit. The eighth festival, the first since independence, was held last summer, and its chorus of 14,000 voices is said to have been the largest ever gathered.

I have been interested, too, in seeing something of other conscious efforts Estonia has made since her independence toward awakening her dormant life and developing her sense of individuality as a nation.

One hot day in Tartu (Dorpat) we drove to a large museum established for the preservation of national art. It is housed in a palatial old castle on a huge estate, with avenues of tall trees and terraced gardens leading from its doors down to a little lake. Once it had been the home of a wealthy German baron, and instead of dividing the estate into small landholdings for the peasants, as was done with most such properties when Estonia came into the

hands of the people, this was held for a national museum. Here were to be found the beginnings of a collection of pictures and statuary, and a fascinating array of old costumes, jewelry, utensils, and furniture from early periods of Estonian life.

In many of the country districts the women still wear their national costumes, and there has been a great revival of interest in Estonian handicraft. The "Naisselts" women's organizations for the development of handicraft, conduct schools for teaching weaving and embroidery of national designs so that these arts may not die out. Spinning and weaving in the homes are encouraged, partly for economic reasons and partly in order to preserve the truly Estonian arts.

Perhaps the most notable of these efforts toward national expression has been the revival of interest in the Estonian language and literature. Any public use or teaching of the Estonian language was prohibited for so long that there is very little Estonian literature in existence.

In 1905, however, a group of young writers known as "Noor Eesti" (Young Estonia) came together with the object of raising the standard of Estonian culture, and a more popular Estonian Literary Society (Eesti Kirjanduse Selts) was established in 1906 and now has a membership of over a thousand. Through its efforts many folk songs and stories, proverbs, and riddles have been collected and form invaluable witness to the peculiar traits and character of the people.

In spite of the fact that Estonia encourages the use of its own language and discourages Russian and German, it is still very much a country of three languages. There are many German people living in the cities, and many Russians, and why should they trouble to learn Estonian, since most Estonians speak both the languages as well as their own?

Tartu is my favorite Estonian city, with its narrow cobblestone streets and picturesque plaster houses of every pastel shade. It was built in 1030, and its university is one of the oldest in Europe, founded in 1632 by Gustavus Adolphus. The university buildings are quaintly built of salmon pink plaster, and it is interesting to know that over 4000 students come here to study.

A favorite haunt in Tartu is Lihavõu, the market place, on a great paved square near the river. The peasants, whole families perched on piles of hay in the crudest kinds of little carts, come rattling over cobblestone roads in the early morning and set up stalls of flowers and vegetables and berries. They are always barefooted, the women with white or gay colored kerchiefs and sagging skirts, and the men in faded blouses, pink, pale green, deep rose, or blue. Their picturesque is a source of never-ending delight.

"Under the blue sky, on the black soil, works the Estonian toiler in a white robe," said one of the early writers whose works are preserved in the Kalivõpoe, Estonia's epic poem, and from this sentence came the Estonian flag with its three horizontal stripes of blue and black and white.

And the people of this fair land are ardently for their flag, for it signifies to them that out of what they have brought from their ages of oppression there is being achieved a nation giving free expression to the personality that persisted through centuries of subjugation and cruelty. E. H.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Berlin

NEW lignite fields have been discovered around Erkner and Fuerstenwalde in the east of Berlin. They extend for over 200 square kilometers, but unfortunately are about 100 meters below the surface of the earth, so that their exploitation will cause some difficulty. Lignite fields have already been found in several places in the Province of Brandenburg, in which Berlin is located, and at one time the municipal authorities of Neukoelln, a district of Berlin, purchased such a field and began to exploit it. But work was stopped again very soon as it proved to be unprofitable. The new fields, however, appear to be of greater importance, since the daily output is estimated at 2000 tons of lignite. Already plans are being discussed for the erection of a briquette and a chemical factory. Thus it may happen that Berlin after all will become a mining city.

Six important exhibitions and fairs will be held in the automobile exposition halls on Kaiserdamm in the west of the city in the course of the next three months. The first will be the annual Radio Exhibition, which will take place in the hall especially built for that purpose, to be followed by the Hotel and Restaurant Fair and the Police Exhibition. The Automobile Show will be opened in October, and at the same time a horticultural exhibition will take place. This fall the restaurant on the first platform of the large wireless tower of the Radio Exhibition Hall will be opened to the public, enabling its visitors to enjoy a fine view across the western parts of this city.

The Germans have an inclination to call their large passenger and freight ships after the names of cities, rivers, states and mountains of their country. Thus the Hamburg America Line and the North German Lloyd own vessels called Berlin, Dresden, Bayern, Sachsenwald, etc. Now there will be also a ship called Grunewald after the pine forest surrounding the Havel lakes in the west of Berlin, the favorite spot for walks and picnics of the population of this city. She is the former steamer Manohaf of 5000 tons, and has just been purchased by the Hamburg America Line.

Ten kilometers of country thoroughfares are being converted every day into dust-free roads for automobile traffic in Saxony. In this manner all country roads in that state will have been turned into modern automobile highways in the course of the next five or six years. Not less than 20,000,000 marks have been reserved for this purpose, although the revenues of the tax on automobiles amounts to only one-tenth of this sum. Saxony is the first state to take active steps in this matter, and the question is being raised when Berlin will follow suit, since many of the roads in its vicinity are not fit for heavy automobile traffic.

In order to enable travelers who must take a very early train, and thus are compelled to get up at an unaccustomed hour, to continue their interrupted sleep in the train, the German Sleeping Car Company has just announced that it will permit them to lie down on the couches of the empty compartments of the sleeping cars for a small fee, only one-quarter of the regular sleeping car rates. These couches will not be converted into beds, however, as is the case in the evening, but the passengers will be furnished with a pillow for their head and a blanket to cover themselves up with. One of the trains on which this innovation is to be introduced is the express from Berlin to Biele, which arrives in Frankfurt at six o'clock in the morning. Anyone boarding it there may therefore lie down and sleep for a few more hours. Another train is the Stockholm-Berlin express, which arrives in Sassenitz by ferry at 5:30 a. m. Persons wishing to take this train from Sassenitz to Berlin may now make use of the sleeping car to continue their interrupted slumbers.

Count Luckner, who became known during the war as the commander of the auxiliary cruiser Seeadler, intends to sail around the world on a four-masted schooner which he will captain. He will leave Hamburg in the fall, and visit both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, South Africa, India, China, New Zealand, and Japan. His ship will be called Vater-

land, and will carry an exhibition of German industrial products. Through making sales contracts and delivering lectures on Germany, Count Luckner hopes to earn sufficient money to pay his crew.

The founding of a "German-Japan Institute" in Berlin, long contemplated and discussed, is now an accomplished fact. Professors Haber and Eppstein are at the head of the board of administration, and the Japanese philosopher, Professor Kanakogi, will share the active management with Dr. Mecklenburg, Councilor of Legation. The institute, which is founded purely for intellectual purposes, for the promoting of cultural union between Germany and Japan, will receive a subsidy from the Reich and from the Prussian State.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or the newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Court Procedure and Sensational News

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There has been considerable criticism of newspapers which have placed undue emphasis on the publication of crime news. It perhaps is a little unfair to place all the blame for such undesirable news at the feet of the editors, without first placing a share of it upon the legal profession itself. American court procedure in criminal cases is peculiarly adapted to sensationalism, and much criticism of it has arisen consequently.

It is interesting to find that a Canadian jurist has led much of the agitation for reform of this procedure here in the United States. Mr. Justice William Renwick Riddell of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario has lectured in many of the leading law schools of the United States, encouraging a simplified machinery for the administration of justice. In one lecture, he explained how some five or six major criminal cases had been disposed of before his tribunal in a space of time during which litigants in an American court had not yet been able to agree even upon the choice of juryman to hear their contest.

Never, according to a recent article of Mr. Justice Riddell's, does it take more than a half hour to obtain a jury in Canada. He has known of only one challenge of a jurymen for cause in his experience of over forty years on the bench. The judge in Canada may comment on the evidence to the jury. Everything possible is done to speed up the trial.

"In criminal prosecutions we in Canada, being a poor and busy people, have no time or money to waste on frills and sensation," writes the Canadian. "We have adopted the view that a criminal prosecution is a solemn investigation by the state to determine whether the accused has been guilty of a crime against it, and not a game at which the smartest man wins and the newspapers get lots of interesting copy." (10 Minnesota Law Review, 558.)

It should be obvious that besides misrepresenting civilization the sensational writers also make it more difficult for juries to determine questions of fact impartially. Reading of the litigation in premature newspaper reports, they tend to decide the facts even before entering the jury box. This abuse has led some judges in America to encourage attorneys to submit their cases to the court without having any jury at all.

Chief Justice Bond of Maryland in his pamphlet "Trying Cases . . . by Judges Alone, without Juries" says, "Trial before the court has been preferred in cases in which it has been feared that the newspaper discussion might render the jury impatient of any defense, or of some particular defense. Trial by the court at least offers an escape from some of the evils of trial by newspapers, or at least some mitigation of them."

From this brief discussion, it should be clear that sensational journalism actually tends to hamper the administration of justice. It is submitted that part of the blame should fall upon the legal profession for not rectifying its court procedure. But the crime-news paper is not excused, nevertheless, from its duty to clean its pages sufficiently to give a representative picture of its nation's social life.

Minneapolis, Minn.

L. L. A.